State Library

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Jan'y 1, 1858.

Dr. HOOPER'S ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Alumni of the University of North Carolina, June 1, 1859.

Brothers of the Alumni—

Literary Children of one Alma Mater:

* * * * *

The first of the Waverly Novels was entitled "Sixty Years Since," which serves as a date to the origin of those wonderful compositions. My tale shall be entitled "Fifty Years Since," though some of my story will embrace incidents within forty years of the present date; and if it fall (as of course it will) infinitely below that of the renowned Sir Walter, in all other respects, it will rise above him in one; that whereas most of his is fiction, mine is sober fact. At least, I intend it to be so. But it may be with me as it was with Boswell, in his celebrated "Life of Dr. Johnson." He tells us that it was his habit, after being in company with his hero, to go immediately to his lodgings and record the sayings and doings of the Dr., at once, while they were fresh in his memory; but that sometimes, when circumstances interfered, the facts lay on his memory for a day or two, and that he thought *they were the better of it—as they had a chance to grow mellow!*

I hope that if any of my co-evals are present, who can look back as far into our antiquities as myself, they will not have occasion to say, when they hear some of my recitals: "There is a fact that has grown *mellow* in his memory," or to compare me with the aged harper in Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel:

"Each blank in faithless memory void,
The poet's glowing thought supplied."

It is my part then, to-day, to go back to the very *incunabula* of our college,—the cradle of its infancy, and to call up recollections of some who rocked that cradle. And I dare say while I am telling the story of the poor and beggarly minority of our *alma mater*, some of her proud, saucy sons of the present generation will smile scornfully at the humility of our origin. When I tell them that the classes of President Polk,—of Governors Branch, Brown, Manly, Morehead, Mosely, Spaight,—of Judges Murphy, Cameron, Martin, Donnell, Williams, Mason, Anderson,—of Senators Mangum and Haywood,—of Drs. Hawks, Morrison, Green, and of many other graduates forty years back, eminent for merit though not holding office—when I tell the proud collegians of the present day, that these men came out of classes consisting of nine, ten, fourteen, fifteen, the largest twenty-one,—they will set up a broad laugh, and think how poor a figure a class of ten or fifteen must cut on a commencement day; and one will say: "Why I graduated with *seventy-five*," and another: "I with one hundred," and another: "I with a hundred and ten." Well, I know of no better way to shelter myself from the storm of your ridicule, than by telling you a story. "Once upon a time," says Æsop, "a fox brought out her whole brood of little foxes, and paraded them before the lioness, and said: 'Look here! see what a family I have, whereas you have but one!' 'I know said the queen of beasts that I bear but one at time, but then he is a lion!'" I would also remind you, young classics, of the story of Niobe, who boasted of her twelve children, and crowed over Latona, who had only two; but then Latona's children were the sun and moon! Forgive, young gentlemen, these boastings of an old man. You know it is the characteristic of such a one, to overrate the past, and underrate the present. But I trust I am sufficiently sensible of the vast advances made in all things at Chapel Hill since my day to do full justice to the present age. You have turned the wild into a garden. You have substituted for the meagre bill of fare with which our minds were obliged to content themselves, a table rich in all the stores of learning which a half-century of unexampled progress has heaped upon it. I hope therefore, when I roll back the volume of our college history, and show you "the day of small things," you will not despise too much our petty number, our humble accommodations, our rude manners, our hard fare, our scanty rations, and our limited *curriculum* of studies. Let not

Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor.

When I first knew Chapel Hill in January, 1804, the infant university was but about six years old. Its only finished buildings were what are now called the East Wing and the Old Chapel. The former was then only two stories high, capable of accommodating one tutor and sixty students by crowding four into a room. The faculty consisted of three: President Caldwell, Prof. Bingham, and tutor Henderson. Their college titles were "Old Joe," "Old Slick," and "Little Dick." "Old Joe," however, was only thirty years of age, and possessed (as you shall hear in the sequel) a formidable share of youthful activity. "Old Slick" derived his cognomen, not from age, but from premature baldness, and the extreme glossiness of his naked scalp. And "Little Dick," a cousin of the late distinguished Judge Henderson, though he had a brave spirit, was not very well fitted by the size of his person, to overawe the three score rude chaps over whom he was placed as solitary sentinel. As a nursery of the college there was then a preparatory school, taught by Matthew Troy and Chesley Daniel. All things were fashioned after the model of Princeton college, and that probably was fashioned after the model of the Scottish universities, by old Dr. Witherspoon. If this were the case, it would seem to account for the small quantum of instruction provided for us, if Dr. Johnson spoke the truth when he said of Scottish education, that "there, everybody got a mouthful, but nobody got a belly-full." Into this preparatory school, it was my fortune to be inducted, a trembling urchin of twelve years, in the winter of 1804. It was then a barbarous custom brought from the North, to rise at that severe season of the year, before daylight and to go to prayers by candle-light; and many a cold wintry morning do I recollect, trudging along in the dark at the heels of Mr., afterwards Dr. Caldwell, with whom I boarded, on our way to the tutor's room, to wait for the second bell. In that year I read Sallust's War of Jugurtha and Conspiracy of Catiline, under the tuition of Mr. Troy, of whom my recollections are affectionate, for he was partial to me, and taught me well for those times. But I can recollect some of my class-mates, grown young men, upon whose backs he tried a blister-plaster, made of chinquepin bark, to quicken the torpor of the brain. Nor was he singular in his discipline. Whether boys were then duller or more idle than now, I know not, but at that time whipping was the order of the day. I had, before coming to Chapel Hill, served three years under it, at Hillsborough, where Mr. Flinn wielded his terrible sceptre, and realized in our eye, the description of Goldsmith:

"A man severe he was and stern to view;
I knew him well, and every truant knew;
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face."

This was literally verified with us, when Dr. Flinn came to school on Monday morning, with his head tied with a crimson bandana handkerchief. It was the bloody flag to us, and the very skin of our backs began to tremble.

After serving such an apprenticeship at Hillsborough, the exchange for Mr. Troy's administration was like exchanging the cowhide for the willow twig, for Mr. Flinn's "little finger was thicker than Mr. Troy's loins." But now after drawing aside the pall of oblivion from these infirmities of the dead, I feel some twinges of remorse, as though I had rudely trodden on the ashes of my departed instructors; for, having been myself a teacher, all my life, I ought to know how to make allowance for the trials of teachers; and if any one of you, my hearers, is accustomed to rail at the tyranny of pedagogues, and to flatter yourself with the conceit, that if you were one, you would always be able to control your temper, I would only address you in the language which the advertisement uses respecting sovereign recipes: "Try it," and if in six months you don't go and hang yourself, you will, at least, have more charity for teachers, all the days of your life. I told you that I remembered Mr. Troy with gratitude; but I believe nothing he ever taught me, imprinted itself so deeply on my memory, as the burst of eloquence which the boys told me he had made, when he was a student, upon the charms of Miss Hay, afterwards the first Mrs. Gaston. Troy was given to the grandiloquent style, and on this occasion Miss Hay, who was the belle of the day, with a small party came to visit the Dialectic library. It was then kept in one of the common rooms inhabited by four students; and you may judge of the tumult that was excited by every such visitation, and how much sweeping and fixing up was required, and how many frightened boys ran to the neighboring rooms, and shut the doors, all but a small crack to peep through. On this memorable occasion, Troy had fixed himself in a corner of the room, whence he could contemplate the beautiful apparition in silent ecstacy. After she was gone, the librarian called him out of his trance, and said: "Well, Troy, what do you think of her?" "Oh! sir, she's enough to melt the frigidity of a stoic, and excite rapture in the breast of a hermit;" to which he might have added:

"And like another Helen, has fired another Troy."

A man that could talk in that way, appeared to me, in those days, to have reached the top of Parnassus.

Having mentioned the library of one of the literary societies, I must carry you back, ye proud Dialectics and Philanthropics of the present age, to your humble birth, and reveal to you your inglorious antecedents. It may be good for you who now loll upon sofas and survey with triumph your thousands of volumes, to look back fifty-five years, and glance your eye "into the hole of the pit whence ye were digged." The Dialectic library of this college, all of it, was then contained in one of the cupboards of one of the common rooms in the east building, and consisted of a few half-worn volumes, presented by compassionate individuals, and I think it was in the habit of migrating from room to room, as the librarian was changed, for you may be sure the responsibility of taking care of such a number of books could not be borne long by one pair of shoulders. And besides, there was some ambition to choose, as librarian, a man who could wait on the ladies with something of that courtly grace which distinguishes the marshals of this polished age. But the cavaliers of that early time, poor fellows! had to make their way to the ladies' hearts without any of the modern artillery of splendid sashes, moustaches and goatees. The naked face, with native flush or native pallor, was all their dependence. The cupboards were not only small but full of rat-holes, and a large rat might have taken his seat upon Rollins' History, the corner stone of the library, and exclaimed with Robinson Crusoe:

"I am monarch of all I survey,
My title there's none to dispute."

Such was the infancy of Dialectic knowledge; such the meagre fare provided for Dialectic literary appetite in those primeval days.

And what is told of one library may be told of the other, for they were as much alike as the teeth of the upper and the lower jaw, and as often came into collision. When one library got a book, the other must have the same book, only more handsomely bound, if possible. I am sorry to record that the contest between the two societies, at that time, was not confined to an honorable competition which should have the finest library, or the best scholars; but that it often amounted to personal rancor and sometimes seemed to threaten a general battle.

The societies then had no halls of their own, but held their sessions on different nights in the week in the old chapel, without any fire in the winter, and besides, with the north-wind pouring in through many a broken pane. Think of this, ye pampered collegians of this effeminate age, and bless your stars that your college times have come fifty years later.

But I come down to a somewhat later period. Let me present you with a sketch of the scenes going on under these old oaks in the year 1804, fifty-five years ago, and let me draw from memory, if I can, a picture of the 4th of July of that year, for that was the commencement day—the great national festival being then the great college festival.

The waves of the revolutionary war seemed hardly to have subsided, and hence military feeling and military habits intruded upon academic shades and mixed themselves with the peaceful pursuits of literature. The great object of display on commencement day was not the graduates or their speeches, but a fourth of July oration, delivered by the *General*, who had been chosen by the vote of the whole body of students, preps and all, for free suffrage then prevailed, and a prep's vote was as good as any body's. The office of General and orator of the day was, of course, an object of great ambition; and while the election was pending, we preps felt our importance considerably augmented. Like the Nile, we always began to swell about the end of June; but our inundation was sooner over, not lasting longer than the fourth of July. On these occasions the candidates would come down among us and take us in their arms and caress us most lovingly, and invite us to their rooms in college, and, I suppose, treat us there to gingercakes and cider, though as to that fact, I have no distinct recollection; but all of you who are versed in the ways of candidates, will admit it to be very probable that they did. As well as I recollect, there was elected, beside the General or orator, the General's aid. On this occasion Thomas Brown, son of the late Gen. Brown, of Bladen, and brother-in-law of the late Gov. Owen, was elected General, and Hyder Ally Davie, son of Gen. Davie, was second in command.

All things being duly arranged, the General, clad in full regimentals, with cocked hat and dancing red plume, placed himself at the head of his troops (for we were all turned into soldiers, for the nonce) and marched up to the foot of the "Big Poplar," where was placed for him a rostrum, which he mounted, and, all the military disposing themselves before him, he gracefully took off his plumed helmet, and made profound obeisance to the army; and if a prep's bosom ever throbbed with proud emotions and ever thrilled with anticipations of the pleasure of being a great man, our hearts felt that throb and that thrill on that day. I can tell you nothing of the graduating class, or their speeches. My childish fancy was taken up with the military display, though we had no music to march to but drum and fife. If we had had such a band as you have here to-day, it might have been too much for us—few perhaps would have survived it.

The ball at night was productive of an incident of some seriousness and importance. The old Steward's Hall, which some of you have reason still to recollect to your sorrow, was then the ball-room. The floor was covered with spectators, except the spots left vacant for the dancers. Of course the dancers had to pull their partners to their position through a dense thicket of gentlemen, five deep. This may well be called "threading one's way," I should think. In such circumstances dancing in the month of July, must have been delectable work, and must have always involved the risk of such unhappy rencounters as the one I am about to describe. Hyder Davie, aid-de-camp to Gen. Brown, in cutting the pigeon-wing before his partner, came down, rough-shod upon the toes of Henry Chambers, of Salisbury. It was borne with, the first time, as an accident and overlooked; but upon coming round the second time, it was repeated, and consequently was obliged to be considered as an intended insult. The wounded toe, which is sometimes the seat of honor, called the offending heel out of doors, and demanded an explanation. It resulted in an engagement, in which Chambers gave a blow or two, for which he received a stab or two, in the neck, from the pen-knife of Davie; for in those simple days bowie-knives were not invented, nor arms worn, except openly by soldiers. The next day a solemn trial of the case was held in the chapel, by the trustees, among whom were Gen. Davie, Col. Polk, (chairman,) Gov. Martin, Messrs. Cameron, Gaston, Nash and others, since the men of mark in our State. What decision the trustees came to, is not recollected, but I believe the combatants came off even. The ladies, the next day, were found to have taken sides, some for the heel and some for the toe, like the Little-Endians and Big-Endians, familiar to the readers of Gulliver.

I will detain you on this part of my subject only a moment, to call your attention to two things characteristic of the age. The first is, the spirit of the times indicated by the name Hyder Ally, given to *his* son, by Gen. Davie, and that of Tippoo Saib, given to *his* son by Maj. Pleasant Henderson. That two such men should have given their sons such outlandish names, in honor of two Hindoo despots and semi-barbarians, because they were at war with Great Britain, affords a lively idea of the old flame against the mother country, still burning in the breasts of the surviving officers of the revolution.

The second reflection suggested by the incident before us, is the diminutive size of the ladies of those days. How unambitious, how feeble-minded they must have been to be contented with occupying no more space in the world, and in the eyes of men, to be pulled, that way, through a zig-zag maze of rough arms and shoulders, at the imminent risk of hanging by the hair or losing a comb or necklace in the transit. The ladies of the present day have learned too well their just rights, to be satisfied with anything less than *two-thirds* of this wide, wide world. There is no limit to their inventive genius when it is stimulated by an encroachment on their rightful domains. They have added to the dimensions of their fame, as well as of their persons, by giving birth to a new order of architecture. A modern fine lady is, herself, a novel and wondrous specimen of architecture. Look at those two delicate little ankles! From the time of the erection of the Parthenon—from the time of the erection of the domes of St. Peter's and St. Paul's, down to the erection of the domes at Washington or Raleigh, was it ever supposed—would it ever have been believed—did it ever enter into the heads of Phidias, Michael Angelo, or Sir Christopher Wren, that two such slender columns would have supported so stupendous a dome—especially columns constructed on the most unartistic of all principles, the inverted cone? It can be classed with no order of architecture now extant. We shall have to invent a new name for it, and I can think of none more appropriate than the Umbrella Order of Architecture. They who have dared to prop up such a magnificent fabric upon such a pedestal, have found out the *pou sto* of Archimedes, and can move the universe.

It was at this commencement, I think, (1804) that Greek was made a part of the college course. Gov. Martin, if I recollect, was the proposer of the measure. "You study logic," said he, "and you don't know the word from which the term is derived." No doubt the Governor gave some better arguments (if I had been old enough to cherish them) for substituting the classics of Greece for those of France, which last had then a factitious importance and popularity from the recent splendor of Voltaire, from our late obligations to the country of La Fayette, and from the overwhelming interest excited by the first French revolution. A little French had, before this time, been accepted in the place of Greek, and a Frenchman had been a necessary "part and parcel" of the faculty. Of course, to torment him, and amuse themselves with his transports of rage, and his broken English, was a regular part of the college fun. The trustees after some experience found that it was better to have French taught by a competent American, though with a little less of the Parisian accent, than to have to fight daily battles to redress the grievances of a persecuted monsieur. Greek, after its introduction, became the bug-bear of college. Having been absent when my class began it, I heard, on my return, such a terrific account of it, that I no more durst encounter the Greeks than Xerxes when he fled in consternation across the Hellespont, after the battle of Salamis. Rather than lose my degree, however, after two years, I plucked up courage, and set doggedly and desperately to work, prepared hastily thirty Dialogues of Lucian, and on that stock of Greek was permitted to graduate. As for Chemistry and Differential and Integral Calculus and all that, we never heard of such hard things. They had not then crossed the Roanoke, nor did they appear among us, till they were brought in by the northern barbarians, about the year 1818. Yet notwithstanding the poor showing we could make as to faculty and course of study, the secretary of the board of that day was very ambitious of opening a sisterly correspondence and communion with all the colleges of the United States. He sent for all their Latin Catalogues, and in order to be even with them, made up, out of his own stock of Latin, a Catalogue for us, and diffused it through the land, from Maine to Georgia. Now this was very unwise policy in that officer, for we were then in the very egg-shell of our existence, and ought to have concealed our nakedness from our mocking brethren of the North. This Latin pamphlet was, in every respect, a sorry looking affair. It was gotten up at Raleigh, on coarse paper, and it can be no offence now to say, that Raleigh was not at that era a fortunate place of issue for a Latin pamphlet. But what was worse, it was disfigured with several sad blunders in the Latin (for I don't know that Latin is any part of the qualifications of a secretary of the board) and exhibited to the admiring world the following imposing *Senatus Academicus:* President Caldwell, who taught mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, and did all the preaching. Your humble servant was professor of languages, in general, I suppose; all, ancient and modern; and William D. Moseley (the future governor of Florida) was tutor. The professor of languages was of course responsible for this elegant and classical production, in which, among other beauties, I recollect the treasurers of the board were called in conspicuous capitals treasurarii! I writhed under the mortification a long time, and was always afraid of meeting a professor from the North, lest he should ask me what was the Latin for *treasurer*.

The South building, our neighbor over there, was then in an unfinished state, carried up a story and a half, and there left for many years to battle with the weather unsheltered; but still it was inhabited. "Inhabited!" you will say, "by what? By toads and snails and bats, I suppose." No sir, by students. *Risum teneatis amici?*

As the only dormitory that had a roof was too crowded for study, and as those who tried to study there spent half the evening in passing laws to regulate the other half, many students left their rooms as a place of study entirely, and built cabins in the corners of the unfinished brick walls, and quite comfortable cabins they were; but whence the plank came, out of which those cabins were built, your deponent saith not. Suffice it to hint that in such matters college boys are apt to adopt the code of Lycurgus: that there is no harm in privately transferring property, provided you are not caught at it. In such a cabin your speaker and dozens like him hibernated and burned their midnight oil. As soon as spring brought back the swallows and the leaves, we emerged from our dens and chose some shady retirement where we made a path and a promenade, and in that embowered promenade all diligent students of those days had to follow the steps of science, to wrestle with its difficulties, and to treasure up their best acquirements: Ye remnants of the *Peripatetic* school:

"Ah! ye can tell how hard it is to climb
The steep where fame's proud temple shines afar!"

They lived *sub dio*, like the birds that caroled over their heads. "But how," you will say, "did they manage in rainy weather?" Aye, that's the rub. Well, nothing was more common than, on a rainy day, to send in a petition to be excused from recitation, which petition ran in this stereotype phrase: "The inclemency of the weather rendering it impossible to prepare the recitation, the Sophomore class respectfully request Mr. Rhea to excuse them from recitation this afternoon." To deliver this mission to the Professor I was appointed envoy ordinary (not extraordinary) and plenipotentiary, being a little fellow hardly fifteen, and perhaps somewhat of a pet with the teacher. The Professor, a good-natured, indolent man, after affecting some vexation, (though he was secretly glad to get off himself,) and pushing the end of his long nose this way and that way some half a dozen times with his knuckles, concluded in a gruff voice with: "Well, get as much more for to-morrow." The shout of applause with which I was greeted upon reporting the success of my embassy resembled, (if we may compare small things with great,) the acclamations with which Mr. Webster was hailed by the nation upon happily concluding the Ashburton treaty in 1842, by which war with Great Britain was prevented. Mr. Webster may have been greater, but he was not prouder than I was at the successful issue of my negotiations. Who knows but I might now have been a first rate diplomate, if I had followed up these auspicious beginnings! And what do you think was the *lesson* from which a deliverance for one day was the occasion of such tumultuous joy? Why it was *Morse's geography*, which was then the main Sophomore study, contained in two massy octavos, and to recite off which, like a speech, page by page, was the test and the glory of the first scholar of the class.

Dr. Morse was, with us, the great man of the age, and stood as high as does now his son, the inventor of the telegraph; and that notwithstanding he had stigmatised our State by mentioning under the head of "manners and customs of North Carolina," that a fashionable amusement of our people in their personal rencounters was, for the combatant who got his antagonist down to insert his thumb into the corner of his eye and twist out the ball; which elegant operation they called *gouging*. This slur upon our national character would, now-a-days, have banished his book from the State. It excited so much the wrath of one of our representatives in Congress, Wm. Barry Grove, of Fayetteville, that he declared if he ever met with Dr. Morse he would gouge him. He *did* meet with the Doctor, who had heard of the threat, but instead of executing his purpose they had a hearty laugh over the story, Dr. Morse alleging that he had derived the account from Williamson.

Our geographical recitations were enlivened by some rare scenes, one or two of which I will venture to relate, though they are almost too farcical for this dignified assembly, and yet they are among the things, "as my Lord Verulam remarks, which men do not willingly let die." The class was reciting on *Greenland*. The youth under examination was ——— ———, I do not feel safe to mention his name, for he may be here among us for aught I know, (*the speaker looking anxiously over the crowd,*) but if he is, he will be easily known by the length of his ears, and there are no animals on earth that bite and kick harder than the long-eared tribe. We will, therefore, indicate him by the name *Sawney*. Mr. Sawney, says the Professor, can you tell me anything about the animals of Greenland? "Yes, sir, there's one called the seal." What kind of an animal is it? "I don't remember exactly, sir, but I believe he says it is a very amphib—a very *amphibious* kind of animal, sir." The boys plagued him about this new kind of animal until he became as irritable as a nest of wasps by the way-side. Another student, whom we will disguise under the name of *Riggie*, used to amuse various companies by telling the story upon Sawney. Now Riggie was the last man that ought to have made people merry over the blunders of others, for he had got his own nickname by his ludicrous pronunciation of *Riga*, a Russian town on the Baltic. He was asked what were the chief towns in Russia? He mentioned several, and among them *Riggie on the Baltic*, pronouncing the first syllable of the last word as it is heard in *balance*. The name Riggie stuck to him forever afterwards. But it often happens that he who smarts most under a joke is most ready to avert pursuit by throwing ridicule upon others—as in the street, the thief, hearing the hue and cry after him, escapes by echoing the cry "*stop thief!*" and joining in the chase. Sawney, goaded by Riggie's persecution, determined to avenge himself; so he laid a trap for him. He got a friend to invite a company including Riggie into his room, and to call for the story, while in the meantime, Sawney concealed himself under the bed. Riggie, alas! unconscious of the Trojan horse within the walls, was going on with his story, full sail, the audience convulsed with the enjoyment of the present and the anticipation of the paulo-post-future; when in the very fifth act of the drama, out popped Sawney from his ambush, and pitched into the dismayed comedian. I shall not attempt to describe the battle; but it may well be supposed that Sawney, stung with wounded pride and bursting with long imprisoned rage, fought with more desparation, and that his adversary, startled by a foe emerging suddenly from ambush, must have fought to a disadvantage. That was the last time I imagine that Riggie, or any body else, told the story of *amphibious*, nor would it have been revived to-day had I not trusted that a lapse of more than fifty years had either removed our hero from the reach of all earthly ridicule, or mollified his resentment into merriment; or at least, that being unnamed in my annals, he would take care not to write his name under the picture by attacking me. But if he or any other witness of the facts were here to challenge my truth and to show what a good story I had made out of nothing, I suppose you all would thank him about as much as you would thank a man, who, after you had dined pleasantly, as you supposed, upon a good fat hare, should come forward, show you the paws and convince you that what you had enjoyed so sweetly, was nothing but a *cat*.

Such adventures as the foregoing were more apt to happen with sophomores than with other classes. To save them from the clutches of Dr. Morse, on a rainy day, was one of the chief honors of my sophomore year. Sophomores have always been hard fellows to deal with. This results from their amphibious nature, and colleges have given them a name (*sophos moros*) expressive of their compound character, partly wise and partly foolish. They are in a transition state, half-man and half-boy; their voice alternating in a most ludicrous manner between the *alto* and the *bass*, so that, in the dark, you would suppose it was two persons talking. Their compositions too have the same mixed character; like comets they have a small nucleus with a prodigious expanse of tail. Let not my young friends present, who happen to be sophomores, take umbrage at these pleasantries. I am not describing the sophomores of the present day, nor any specific sophomores. I am describing sophomores in the *abstract*, not in the concrete, and of course, no individual has a right to appropriate the description to himself, since the sophomore concrete has always specific peculiarities which shield him from being identified with the sophomore abstract. Besides, the glory of a sophomore is not in what he *is*, but in what he *is to be*. He is an eaglet. Now an eaglet, just beginning to be fledged, may not be a very comely bird, and its attempts to fly may be rather awkward; but then in a month or two, he is to be the bird of Jove, soaring into the eye of the sun, and bearer of the thunderbolt.

Public Taxes.—R. B. Paschall, Esq., the popular and worthy Sheriff of Chatham, settled with the Comptroller on Monday last, being the eighth Sheriff to settle his public taxes the present year. We learned from the Sheriff that the public taxes of Chatham are about twenty-five per cent. more this year than they were last.

Ral. Standard.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1859.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Aug. 18.

At last I have a prospect of getting away from this "point" of dis-"comfort," as it has been to me, where I have spent nine days, instead of two, in consequence of sickness of members of my family. I expect to leave to-night, unless the winds should blow as last night. The weather is almost cool enough for fires.

There is very pleasant society here, as well at the Hotel as within the garrison, where are nearly 40 army officers, a majority of them, probably, with families. At the dance every evening in the Hotel ball-room, these officers and their wives and daughters form a conspicuous feature. Last evening, the company in the ball-room was more numerous than I had seen before. The dance is regularly kept up from 8½ to 11 o'clock, when it closes. The bathing, the parades, and the dance, with occasional fishing excursions, walks upon the ramparts and the beach, enable visiters to while away the time between meals. It is not a fashionable crowd, but very genteel, well behaved, and social. The visiters are mainly from Maryland and Virginia, though there are a few from North and South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Ohio, and even from New York. Among those from New York is a gentleman who knew our late townsman Mr. Dobbin intimately, and spoke of his personal and official character in the warmest terms of admiration and respect. He admired him for his integrity, his courtesy, his promptness, decision of character, and remarkable devotion to the duties of his office, regretting however, that he had allowed this last trait of character to kill him; for he is satisfied that too much labor in office broke him down—a result, he says, which will never befal his successor Mr. Toucey, who does not accomplish as much in a month as Mr. Dobbin did in a week. I was glad to hear so warm a eulogy pronounced upon a public man whom I always admired and respected though I always differed from him politically, by a most intelligent gentleman whose professional duties had given him much opportunity to know Mr. Dobbin.

I see that the N. Y. Herald is endeavoring to write up Gen. Sam Houston as a candidate for the next Presidency; and that a writer in the N. Y. Times wants a Life of the General written to bring forward his services and his virtues prominently. This duty has already been performed. Lester wrote the History of "Sam Houston and his Republic," and Johnston published a review of it in the American Whig Review of June 1845, (I think it was,) which ought to be published as an Addenda to the Life. Of all the public men who have ever been talked of for that exalted station, the "antecedents" of "Sam" are the most vulnerable. Nothing but party could ever have made a great man of such a person.

It is manifest that the subject of the next Presidency is occupying a very large share of public attention. It is scarcely possible that the contest will be confined to two candidates. Parties are too much divided for that. The Democrats are at daggers' points, and Douglas will scarcely submit to be longer set aside in favor of Hunter or Wise; and the friends of these candidates will not tolerate Douglas, or Dickinson, or Houston, or Jo Lane. Nor is it likely that the Opposition will unite. The Southern opposition cannot for a moment tolerate Republican candidates, and it would be expecting too much patriotism and good sense to expect the Republicans to support Southern candidates. It is not likely therefore that there will be only two candidates; and it is likely that the election will go to the House of Representatives.

But I am writing more about party politics than is my wont.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20, 1859.

On my arrival here last night I heard the sad intelligence of the death of the only son of my neighbor and friend, Augustus W. Steel, Esq., which occurred yesterday at the Astor House, after a brief illness of inflammation of the bowels. He was a fine youth of about 14 years, who had accompanied his father on his usual trip of business, to die suddenly, away from his mother and sisters. It is very sad thus to see the promise of youth and the hopes of parents and friends untimely blasted; and the numerous friends of Mr. Steel now in the city warmly sympathize with him. But his child has died untainted by the world's sins, untouched by its sorrows.

"Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh Death!"

The body has been taken home for interment.

I left Old Point on Thursday afternoon in the beautiful steamer Adelaide, which has taken the place of the North Carolina, destroyed by fire a few months ago. The Adelaide is officered by the same persons as were on board of the North Carolina; and is evidently quite as good a boat, while she has the advantage of being new and clean, and apparently free from bugs. We enjoyed a glorious sun-setting on the beautiful bay, and as glorious a sun-rising, with a very tolerable night's rest between, rendering this route far more pleasant than that through Richmond and Washington, all night in the cars. Quite a number of North Carolinians were on board, generally on their way to this city, very few stopping in Baltimore or Philadelphia. This city is crowded; the hotels are full to overflowing, and of course trade is brisk in almost all branches. The excitement about the impurity and offensive odor of the Croton water, which, whether pure or impure, every body is obliged to drink, has passed away. I do not observe that the water is at all different from what it has usually been—it was never fit to drink without plenty of ice in it. The people here know nothing of the pure element which our water works supply from the spring at Hay Mount. The alarm about the unwholesomeness of the Croton has furnished a pretext to many to mix it with still more unwholesome liquors.

For the first time in my life, I believe, I today saw a man strike a woman. The parties were a tolerably well dressed and slightly intoxicated young man and a little ill-dressed and rather old Irish woman. What it was about I know not, but as I approached the man struck; a companion forced him away; whilst the woman was drawn off in an opposite direction by her daughter, a little girl, who appealed to her to "come along, mother." The old woman was apparently "game," for she made a considerable effort to get at the unmanly wearer of pants. There was no policeman in sight, and only one or two persons appeared to see it. My inclination was to have the man arrested, but then to be detained as a witness would probably have been far more inconvenient and mortifying to me than it would have been to him to be sent to the Toombs.

A kindred incident I noticed in one of the city railroad cars to-day. A very genteel looking man handed two ladies in the car, and they all took seats. The conductor approached the gentleman to collect the fare, which is 5 cents each. He evidently expected the beau to pay the 15 cents for the three. But not so; he paid for himself, and one of the ladies paid for the other two. I don't think that such a thing as that would have occurred in the South.

I had the pleasure of a few minutes conversation with the Rev. Dr. Hawks this evening, and he had entered upon the subject of his recent appointment to the Professorship of History in the University, when company interrupted and left me informed in part only as to his views. A great effort is evidently being made to keep him here, by the members of his Church, who are greatly attached to him and who could not supply his place, as well as by the literati of this great city, among whom he is one of the very first in information, intellect and labor. The Rev. Doctor looks very well, having but yesterday returned, invigorated and cheerful, from a four weeks' tour of recreation at Newport. They have a custom here which we might well adopt at the South. Every Minister is expected to take such a holiday in the Summer, as necessary to health of body and improvement of mind. Indeed the custom extends to all professions and classes, down to merchant's clerks—all go off for a few days or a few weeks to recuperate.

MILITARY CELEBRATION.—The Sixty-sixth Anniversary of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company was celebrated on Tuesday last. A Target Firing was had at 5 o'clock in the morning, and at 9 A. M. the Company assembled for Parade, Court Martial, election of Officers, &c. At half-past 1 the Company was joined on Green street by the Lafayette Light Infantry, and the Fayetteville Cadets, *and* the Fayetteville Archers, whence the Battalion marched up Hay street to the front of the Fayetteville Hotel, and the Prize (a handsome Silver Goblet) was awarded, at the hands of Adjutant Thomas C. Fuller, to the successful marksman, (Private Joseph T. James.) Mr. Fuller accompanied the Presentation with some neat and well-timed remarks, which elicited the hearty applause of the large crowd assembled to hear him.

The Military then marched up Hay street, to the Dobbin House, where they were joined by a large number of civic guests, and the whole sat down to a sumptuous and well-prepared Dinner—prepared in the most *recherche* style of the accomplished Proprietress, (Miss Potter.) The Dinner being over, the Military marched down Hay street, had a Dress Parade, and soon after were dismissed.

We have been furnished with the following list of the Target exercises:

Number of balls fired at Target, 117; number in Target, 108. Best average shot by Private J. T. James, 3¾ inches; second best by Serg't McKethan, 4¼ inches; third best by Private H. H. Smith, 5 inches. Best single shot, by Capt. Vann, Privates Holland and James, 1½ inch; second best, by Privates Harris and James, 1¾ inch; third best, Serg't McKethan, 1¾ inch. D. Murphy and F. Strange, each 1 6-8 inch.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: Wm. Huske, Maj. Comd't; T. J. Robinson, 1st Capt.; J. M. Vann, 2d Capt.; J. B. Ferguson, 3d Capt.; Wright Huske, 4th Capt.; Geo. H. Haigh, 1st Serg't; B. R. Huske, 2d Serg't; Hector McKethan, 3d Serg't; John Murphy, 4th Serg't; C. B. Cook, 5th Serg't; Wm. Wemyss, 1st Corporal; Jesse K. Kyle, 2d Corp'l; W. H. Holland, 3d Corp'l; Chas. Kennedy, 4th Corp'l; Wright Huske, Sec'y.

THE FALL TRADE.—The large receipts of goods for the Fall trade have enlivened our streets and given active employment to our merchants for some days past. The business of Fayetteville was considerably larger during the past year than for a number of years preceding, and business men are encouraged to hope for even a more successful result in the next. The depression prevalent some time since has worn off, and not without reason. With two local Banks in the Town, the subscription of $150,000 to the new Bank of North Carolina, divided among eighty persons, was a very substantial indication not of very great success in isolated instances but of general thrift.

DR. HOOPER'S ADDRESS.—We have read Dr. Hooper's Address before the Alumni Society, at the last University Commencement, with so much hearty enjoyment, that, though not generally inclined to publish long documents, we are induced to afford the readers of the Observer an opportunity to enjoy what was correctly described by a correspondent of this paper, some weeks ago, as "a most taking effort, in Dr. H's own peculiar and inimitable style, full of life, genial wit, delicate humor, and sage reflections, all clothed in classical and elegant English from the well undefiled."

That portion of the Address for which we can make space to-day will be found in the preceding page.

Sampson County Fair.—We are requested to state that Col. T. D. Meares, of Brunswick County, has consented to deliver the next annual address before the Sampson County Agricultural Society, at the County Fair, to be held at Clinton.

Wil. Journal.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, BETTIE CAROLINA, daughter of John and Sallie Sundy, aged 4 months and twenty days.

Dr. HOOPER'S ADDRESS.

Delivered before the Alumni of the University of North Carolina, June 1, 1859.

JUNIOR LIFE.

Let me now give you a sketch of *junior* life, some fifty years ago in these precincts. There being but three teachers in college, (president, professor of languages and tutor,) the seniors and juniors had but one recitation per day. The juniors had their first taste of geometry, in a little elementary treatise, drawn up by Dr. Caldwell, in manuscript, and not then printed. Copies were to be had only by transcribing, and in process of time, they, of course, were swarming with errors. But this was a decided advantage to the junior, who stuck to his text, without minding his diagram. For, if he happened to say the angle at A was equal to the angle at B, when, in fact the diagram showed no angle at B at all, but one at C, if Dr. Caldwell corrected him, he had it always in his power to say: "Well, that was what I thought myself, but it ain't so in the book, and I thought you knew better than I." We may well suppose that the Dr. was completely silenced by this unexpected application of the *argumentum ad hominem*. You see how good a training our youthful junior was under, by a faithful adherence to his text, to become a "strict constructionist" of the constitution, when he should ripen into a politician. The junior, having safely got through with his mathematical recitation at 11 o'clock, was free till the next day at the same hour. And the first thing he had to determine was, what would be the most agreeable method of spending the rest of the day. Shall he ramble into the country after fruit, or shall he go a fishing, or shall he make up a party and engage a supper in the suburbs, at "Fur Craig's?" The last measure was often adopted, because of our hard fare at Commons. Accordingly a party of some half-dozen would go out and engage a supper of fried chicken, or chicken pie, biscuit and coffee. It was waited for with extreme impatience, and many yawnings and other symptoms, of an aching void. At length it came upon the table, like the classical *cena* of the Romans, about three or four P. M. The guests sat down, at twenty-five cents per head; and if you consider the leanness of our dinners at the Steward's Hall, you will be apt to suspect that the entertainer did not make much by that bargain. I'll tell you what, gentlemen, it will do well enough for you, who live in these palmy times, and fare sumptuously every day, to call the University your *alma mater*, your *benigna parens*, and all that, now that she is grown to be a fat, buxom lady, with a snug, clear income of fifteen thousand a year. But when I first knew her, she was a very poor woman, and her children of those days would have more appropriately called her *'pauperrima mama.'"* for she dealt out very scanty allowance to her family either for body or mind, and treated her sons as movers to our new States treat their horses; she turned them out at night to pick up what they could. The truth is, *her* mother, the State, acted a very unnatural part towards her, and, soon after she was born, seemed to take a dislike to her own offspring, and to try to starve it. Do you wish to know the ordinary bill of fare at the Steward's Hall, fifty years ago? As well as I recollect board per annum was thirty-five dollars! This, as you may suppose, would not support a very luxurious table, but the first body of trustees were men who had seen the revolution, and they thought that sum would furnish as good rations as those lived on who won our liberties. Coarse corn bread was the staple food. At dinner the only meat was a fat middling of bacon, surmounting a pile of coleworts; and the first thing after grace was said (and sometimes before) was tor one man, by a single horizontal sweep of his knife, to separate the ribs and lean from the fat, monopolize all the first to himself, and leave the remainder for his fellows. At breakfast we had wheat bread and butter and coffee. Our supper was coffee and the corn bread left at dinner, without butter. I remember the shouts of rejoicing when we had assembled at the door, and some one jumping up and looking in at the window, made proclamation: "Wheat bread for supper, boys!" And that wheat bread, over which such rejoicings were raised, believe me gentlemen and ladies, was manufactured out of wheat we call *seconds*, or as some term it, *grudgeons*. You will not wonder, if after such a supper, most of the students welcomed the approach of night, as beasts of prey, that they might go a prowling, and seize upon every thing catable within the compass of one or two miles; for, as I told you, our boys were followers of the laws of Lycurgus. Nothing was secure from the devouring torrent. Beehives, though guarded by a thousand stings—all feathered tenants of the roost—watermelon and potato patches, roasting ears, &c., in fine every thing that could appease hunger, was found missing in the morning. These marauding parties at night were often wound up with setting the village to rights. I will relate one of these nocturnal adventures, and it was only *"unum e pluribus."* I must premise that Dr. Caldwell seems to have made it a part of his fixed policy, that no evil-doer should hope to escape by the swiftness of heels, and that whoever was surprised at night in any act of mischief, should be run down, caught and brought to justice. Whether the Doctor brought that feature of his policy from Princeton, where he was educated, or whether, being conscious that nature had gifted him with great nimbleness of foot, he was a little ambitious of victory in that line, I will not determine; but certain it is, that he was in the habit of rambling about, at night, in search of adventures, and whenever he came across an unlucky wight engaged in taking off a gate, building a fence across the street, driving a brother calf or goat into the chapel, or any similar exploit of genius, he no sooner hove in sight than he gave chase; nor did the youthful malefactor spare his sinews that night; for he knew that if he ever ran for life or glory, now was the time. Homer makes his hero Achilles, the swiftest as well as the bravest on the plains of Troy. No foe could match him in battle or escape him by flight. Dr. Caldwell was the *podas okus Achilles* of Chapel Hill, and he had more occasion for powers of pursuit than of contest, for his antagonists uniformly took to flight. You call this a "fast age," gentlemen, and so it is, but I don't know a man of this generation who is faster than was Dr. Caldwell. He liked to go fast in everything, and therefore he was not satisfied to take two days in getting to Raleigh. He and I have set out for the metropolis in the morning, and stopt the first night at Pride's, ten miles this side, such was the state of the roads. Who knows but such snail-like progress as this suggested to him the first idea of the present railroad from Beaufort to the mountains, the honor of which, I believe, is now conceded to him? Now, O! muse, that didst inspire Homer to describe Achilles' pursuit of Hector, three times round the walls of Troy; or thou gentler muse, who didst breathe thy soft afflatus upon Ovid when he described the race between Apollo and fair Daphne; or thou Caledonian muse, who didst preside over Walter Scott, when he sung the race of Fitz James after Murdock of Alpine, or over Robert Burns, when he made immortal the flight of Tam O'Shanter from the witches,—either of you or all of the nine at once, assist me to describe the race between President Caldwell and Sophomore Faulkner, on the night of the — day of —, 18—. The President lived at that time where his successor now lives, and was returning about bed time "from walking up and down upon the earth,"* to see if any of the students were —— where they ought not to be. As he was mounting the style which stood where Dr. Wheat's south-east corner now stands, he spied two young men, busily engaged in building a fence from that corner across the street to the opposite corner. This, by the way, was always the difficulty in carrying out the manual labor system in our schools, and constituted the grand distinction between negro-labor and student-labor: that the negro fenced in the field and hoed up the weeds; the student hoed up the cotton and fenced in the street. The lads had just before his appearance heard that portentous snapping of the ankles, which was a remarkable peculiarity of Dr. Caldwell's locomotives, and was very useful to the evil-doers in enabling them to get several yards the start in the race. As soon as they heard this premonitory crepitation (which, I suppose, they were wont to consider as a providential forewarning of danger, like the rattle of the rattle-snake) one of the fencemakers, whose *nom de guerre* was *Dog*, skulked into a corner and was passed by. Faulkner sprang forward. But I forgot that Homer always spends a line or two in describing his heroes, before he brings them into action. So I must suspend the race, till I have given my audience some idea of Faulkner's person and character. He was a tall, bony, gaunt and grim looking fellow, with shaggy threatening eyebrow—had been at Norfolk during the war of 1813–14, as a soldier or officer, and had contracted a soldier's love of adventure and frolic, and like Macbeth, would have run from nothing born of mortal, if he had been engaged in a good cause. But building a fence across the street at night, his conscience set down as a deed of darkness, and therefore proved like the conscience of one of the murderers of the Duke of Clarence in Shakespeare's Richard III. "This thing conscience," says he, "is a blushing, shame-faced spirit, that mutinies in a man's bosom; it fills one full of obstacles. A man cannot steal but it accuseth him; a man cannot swear but it checks him. It made me once restore a purse of gold that by chance I found. It beggars any man that keeps it. I'll not medille with it. It is a dangerous thing. It makes a man a coward." So it proved with the soldier of Norfolk on that memorable night. His conscience made him a coward, but perhaps it enabled him to run the faster, on that occasion, and he might have escaped, had any but "the swift-footed Achilles" given chase. But fate had doomed him to lose this race:

Forth at full speed the fence-man flew—
Faulkner of Norfolk, prove thy speed,
For ne'er had sophomore such need;
With heart of fire and foot of wind,
The fierce avenger is behind;
Fate judges of the rapid strife,
The forfeit death, the prize is life,
He leaves the gates, he leaves the walls behind
Achilles follows like the winged wind;
Thus at the panting dove a falcon flies,
(The swiftest racer of the liquid skies;)
Just when he holds or thinks he holds his prey,
Obliquely wheeling through the aerial way,
With open beak and shrilling cries he springs,
And aims his claws and shoots upon his wings,
Just so around and round the chase they held
One urged by fury, one by fear impelled;
Thus step by step where'er the Trojan wheeled
There swift Achilles compassed round the field;
So on the laboring heroes pant and strain,
While that but flees and this pursues in vain;
Thus three times round the Trojan walls they fly,
The gazing gods lean forward from the sky,
Jove lifts the golden balances that show,
The fates of mortal man and things below;
Here each contending hero's lot he tries,
And weighs with equal hand their destinies.
Low sinks the scale surcharged with Faulkner's fate—
Thus heaven's high powers the strife did arbitrate:
Just then the Faulkner tripped, and prostrate fell,
And on the sprawling body pitched—Caldwell!

Having thus disposed of one of the fencemakers, the victorious President went back in quest of the other, who, instead of coming to the assistance of his friend, had lost no time in leaving the field of action. The President, after beating the bush awhile, returned to the college, where, in the meantime, Faulkner, with clipped wings and fallen crest, had gathered a party in one of the rooms, and was telling the fortunes of the night. Little did he dream that his exulting conqueror was standing close by, in the dark, listening to every word. "And what became of Dog?" inquired one of the party. "Oh! Dog, he took to the woods, and I dare say he is running yet." When the court met, the next day, to try the delinquents, it appeared in evidence from the tutor, that *Dog* was the *soubriquet* of Junius Moore. He was accordingly startled by a summons served upon him by old Daniel Bradley, the college constable, to appear before the faculty as *particeps criminis* with Faulkner. They were both charged with what the lawyers might call tortiously doing a tortuous act. In plainer language, with feloniously, wickedly, and with malice aforethought, then and there, laying down, making, building and constructing, a Virginia fence across the street, against the peace and dignity of the State. Gentlemen, you who have read Cicero's graphic description of the confusion of face and dumbfoundedness of Cataline's accomplices when the consul confronted them with all the damning evidences of their guilt, you can conceive and none but you, the looks and behaviour of the two fencemakers, when Dog was thus unexpectedly arraigned at the bar. "They were so amazed and stupified," says Cicero, "they so looked upon the ground, they so cast furtive glances at each other, that now they seemed to be no longer informed on by others, but to inform on themselves." What the faculty did with the offenders I do not recollect, but remember, young gentlemen, it is all upon the faculty-book, and I hope none of you are ambitious of a place in that chapter of the history of the University or to be enrolled in the Newgate calendar.

As for *Dog*, he deserved a better name, for he was a native-born poet, and he and Philip Alston (a graduate of 1829,) are among the few of our alumni on whose birth Melpomene did smile. Had Moore lived he might have written something to justify these praises. Alston lived long enough to leave some memorials of his genius, but, alas! not long enough for our fame or for his own.

"For Lycidas is dead, dead ere his prime—
Young Lycidas—and hath not left his peer!"

That night was one of the *Noctes Atticæ* or *Ambrosianæ*, if you choose so to name them, which signalized the early history of this college. Dr. Caldwell was a good man and a wise man; but I wonder he did not see, that the olympic games of Greece had not a greater attraction for that sprightly people, than such night adventures have for some freshmen—sophomores—juniors—shall I go on? and that for the chance of such a race as this, many a wild collegian would run all the risk of suspension, three nights of every week.

And here, perhaps, it will not be offensive to introduce, among my reminiscences, the *shadow* of a reminiscence, which rests like a *penumbra* among the more distinct impressions on the tablet of my memory. It relates to a man who has long borne a conspicuous and honorable part among the editors of our country—one of the surviving Titans, who has planted his battery not five miles from the throne of Jove, and hurled many a thirty-two pounder at the white house and at the capitol. Should this page chance to meet his eye, and should he recognize in it a faint nucleus of fact, he will laugh at a college legend which always hands down a much better story than it received. President Caldwell once caught some boys in mischief; among the rest he descried one on the top of the college, fastening a *goose* to the very ridge of the roof. "Ah! Joseph, Joseph," said he, "I suppose thou art fixing up that poor bird there, as an emblem of thyself." Perhaps that severe cut from his teacher may have goaded the youthful truant to throw away the *goose* forever afterwards, reserving only a quill wherewith to write himself into renown. I hope he will forgive me for thus heralding *his exploits upon the house-tops*.

The bell, too, that everlasting mischief-maker, could never be confined to its legitimate utterances, as long as its notes, at dead of night, set all the faculty on the *"qui vive,"* and when a string, passing from it to some upper window, enabled a freshman, to whom it was a novelty, to create mysterious music, as if gotten up by the spirits of the air. But since the faculty have put it upon the ground that sometimes little boys come here just after their mothers have taken the rattles from about their necks and that they must be amused awhile with some noise, as a substitute, the officers indulge such in bell-ringing until they have got their fill, and then the nuisance is abated.

As for myself, being brought up in the Caldwellian school, I once did try my hand at a night adventure, and sallied forth to catch a party of revellers in the woods. I came upon them by surprise and captured several, but in pursuing one, I got hung in a grape vine, which cured me of pursuing students at night.

There was one other adventure, however, in which *pars magna fui*. As it is characteristic of the times, I will beg pardon for relating it. The two societies, as I have already intimated, were then often at dagger's points with each other, and were sometimes in danger

*Should any of my more serious readers complain of an impropriety in this quotation from Job 1: vii., they will perhaps find an apology for the allusion in the fact, well known to all alumni of that period, that *Diabolus* shortened into *Bolus*, was the common nickname of the President, and that while engaged in their deed of darkness, they would just as willingly have seen the one as the other.

of a general engagement. Like all young things, they easily got angry, and had no objections to a fight, while older animals grow wiser, and find peace much more comfortable and much more dignified than war. (I beg pardon of the august crowned heads that are now butting each other on the plains of Italy.*) On one occasion the champions of the respective bodies came into collision and had a desperate fight, in which one of them, much more of a bully than the other, got his antagonist down and beat him most dreadfully, though I never heard that he *gouged* him. It was a kind of *melee*, several being engaged on both sides. Dr. Caldwell thought it absolutely necessary to adopt vigorous measures to put a stop to such outrages. It appeared that the bully had provoked the fight, and was most to blame. So a writ was taken out to arrest him and carry him to Hillsboro', where the superior court was then sitting. The President's *posse comitatus* was summoned to take him. The house where he secreted himself was surrounded, the besieged leaped out upon the shed, and attempted to jump down; but being headed on all sides, he surrendered at discretion. I was one of the guard to Hillsboro'. It was a rainy night, the prisoner purposely kept his horse in a walk, that we might not bring him into town at night, as a guarded criminal. So we rode up at breakfast time, like a party of travelers, to the hotel, where the judge, and prosecuting officer, and a crowd of people were standing. Our *mittimus* was examined, when lo and behold! the justice of the peace who issued it, had, either accidentally or on purpose, left out of the writ the initials of his office "J. P." and without those magic letters, it was as harmless as a lion with his head cut off. So the whole proceeding was quashed, the prisoner discharged, the expedition covered with ridicule, and the escort went home pretty well sick of sheriff's business. I beg you, gentlemen in authority here, if you ever have a like occasion, remember the letters J. P.

While we are passing over certain early incidents of Dr. Caldwell's administration, before I leave the subject, the audience will no doubt indulge me in here introducing a brief notice of one of his most valued colleagues and coadjutors, the late lamented Dr. Mitchell. Here let us pause to drop a tear to the memory of this martyr of science. He fell a victim to too great *self-reliance*. This trait in his character, owing, no doubt, in a considerable degree to constitutional temperament, was stimulated and confirmed by a New England education, in which youth are seldom indulged in that life of ease and indolence so common and so pernicious among ourselves; but are early thrown upon their own enterprize, and invention, and industry, for providing their future livelihood. This characteristic of that part of our country, is remarkably calculated to develop all the latent energies within a youth, whether for good or for evil—a stern necessity "to do or die"—to swim or sink, which may produce a Franklin and a Webster, or peradventure a Benedict Arnold—like the fierce sun of the tropics, which concocts at once the aromatic gums and the deadly poisons.

This self-reliance of our regretted friend was conspicuous from his first appearance among us. It carried him as a botanist, over almost every hill and meadow and into every nook and corner of our extensive State, alone, and through all weathers; and led him, as a geologist, to scale every mountain and penetrate every cavern, where nature might promise spoils to philosophic curiosity. While youth remained, he escaped unharmed from the perils into which his adventurous spirit pushed him; but, like Milo, the famous athlete of Crotono, he forgot that he was growing old, and was lured to his death by too great confidence in that strength and activity on which he had so often relied with safety. At his age and with his high position as a savant, he was entitled to an escort. He ought not to have been seen venturing alone and unassisted among precipitous cliffs, to make good North Carolina's claim to the Chimborazo of the Alleghanies. He ought to have had a retinue of enthusiastic pupils at his heels, (*magna comitante caterva,*) carrying his chain and his compass, and his barometer, and his tent and traveling chest. And I have no doubt he might have enlisted such a corps of his pupils had he desired and requested it. But his self-reliance seemed to scorn all help, as a confession of incapacity and dependence. A bivouac in a mountain gorge, alone and far from the haunts of men, had something in it inviting to his bold and inquisitive genius. I think I have heard him say, that in one of his visits to the same mountainous region, he had been drenched to the skin by a thunder-storm, and had laid down and slept in his wet clothes, till the morning. That such a man would fall prematurely by his excessive spirit of adventure, was naturally to have been apprehended, and we might have justly cautioned him, in the language of Andromache:

"Too daring man, ah! whither wouldst thou run,
Ah! too forgetful of thy wife and son;
For sure such courage length of life denies,
And thou *must fall*, thy virtue's sacrifice!"

I have such an opinion of my late friend's undaunted spirit of adventure, that I believe, if he had been one of the scientific corps who accompanied Napoleon in his expedition to Egypt, and if that general had summoned them all before him and said: "I want a man who will go to the biggest of the pyramids, find its secret entrance, explore, lamp in hand, its dark winding galleries, search its inmost penetralia and bring out, if to be found, the sarcophagus of *Cheops* himself"—I believe that Elisha Mitchell would have step forth and said: "I'll try it." He would have been the very man to have joined Dr. Kane in his Arctic expedition. That daring navigator pushed his investigations to latitude 82° 30′, the farthest hyperborean point ever reached by the foot of science, and laid down the coast to within less than 8° of the pole. But if Mitchell had been along with him and Dr. Kane had detached him on an exploring trip, I should not have wondered if pole itself had been discovered, and Mitchell had tied his boat to the axis of the earth! Shade of my departed companion! forgive this sportive ebullition, to which I have been tempted by the recollection of thine own joyous temper and playful spirit. How often, when I have gone to thee, gloomy and fretted by some transient irritation, has thy contagious hilarity and sunshiny face dispelled the cloud from my brow and the spleen from my temper, and I felt the truth of that inspired sentiment: "As iron sharpeneth iron, so does a man sharpen the countenance of his friend." Of such a man might be said, in the beautiful language of Dr. Johnson, that "his death has eclipsed the gaiety of his country and impoverished the general stock of harmless pleasure," as well as of valuable science.

*That old commentator on the Bible, Matthew Henry, as full of wit as of wisdom, remarks that the prophets very fitly represent the great conquerors of the earth, under the emblems of lions, leopards, bears, rams, he-goats, &c. If so, our allusion in the text is not inapposite, and the world need not care much which has the hardest head, the ram or the he-goat.

Summer Comforts!

REFRIGERATORS;

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.

Wire Gauze Dish Covers;
100 doz. Yeoman's Fruit Bottles;
Brass B'd Pails and Churns;
Iron do. do. do.;
Sponge and Hip Baths;

Also, new supplies of

WHITE CHINA;

Tumblers, Goblets;
Knives and Forks;
Common Earthen-ware and Wooden-ware.

Just received and on hand at

THE CROCKERY STORE.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
June 30 27itf

KNIVES AND FORKS.

Ivory Handle Knives *only*.
Ivory handle Knives and Forks.
Horn tip handle Knives and Forks.
Bone handle Knives d Forks,
with 3, 4 and 5 Rivets.
Buckhorn handle Knives and Forks.
Ivory Handle Carvers in sets.
The forks of all the above are steel, and some have only *two* prongs.
These Goods are selected with a special view to the wants of the Retail Trade.
It is the intention of the subscriber to keep *constantly on hand*,

AT THE CROCKERY STORE,

An assortment of Table Cutlery, which for its variety, good quality and cheapness, will *command* the attention of all who desire to purchase.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
June 30, 1859. 27-16m

TOBACCO.

50 BOXES, from several Manufacturers, at Factory prices,—some very choice brands,—at wholesale or retail. PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Aug. 25, 1859 43t4w

The Next European War.—The Milan correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes under date of Aug. 3d:

"That great events are preparing in Europe, you will be aware ere this. The Emperor of the French will have more war, and the only question seems to be, will he make it first on England, or on Prussia. I believe, first on Prussia; because, when that power, which alone is able and willing to support England, shall be beaten, England, will be an easy prey to him. A pretext will easily be found; monarchical governments always have pretexts for war on hand, and especially so the Emperor Napoleon. Prussia anticipate some such thing. She is continuing her military preparations on a very large scale. She not only has armed her flying artillery with rifled six-pounders and her whole artillery on foot with twelve-pounders, but is going now to raise her infantry of the line from 64 to 100 regiments, which will increase her field army to about 450,000, not including the "Landwehr" of the second levy, which is destined exclusively for garrisoning the 28th Prussian fortresses."

The "Great Eastern."—This nautical prodigy, according to the last accounts from Europe, is nearly completed, and will sail from England on the 1st of September. Her dimensions and tonnage are thus given, in a Parliamentary return just issued:—

Length	697.6
Breadth	82.8
Depth of hold	31.6
Tonnage exclusive of engine room	13,344
Gross tonnage	18,915

Corn and Fodder.—Mr. George Seaborn, late Editor of the Farmer and Planter, has been making an experiment to ascertain "what loss corn would sustain from being deprived of its blades at the usual time of taking fodder; and, also whether cutting the corn at the roots, after the blades become dry to the ear, would lessen the product.

Twelve short rows, as near equal in appearance as could be found in the field, were set apart for the experiment. Of the twelve rows, nos. one, four, seven and ten were left with the blades on until they were generally dry to the ear, and on some stalks even to the top, then cut up at the roots and "shocked" on the field until the other corn was gathered, then hauled in and shucked from the stalk. Nos. two, five, eight and eleven were left with the blades on, and nos. three, six, nine and twelve were stripped of their blades as late as is usual with us. Now for the result:

Nos. one, four, seven and ten, when shelled, measured four pecks, one gallon, two quarts, and one pint, and weighed seventy and a half lbs.

Nos. two, five, eight and eleven, measured four pecks, one gallon, two quarts, and one and a half pints, and weighed seventy one and a half lbs.

Nos. three, six, nine and twelve measured four pecks, half pint, and weighed fifty-five lbs.

The fodder that was taken from the last numbers was carefully cured and kept to itself, and weighed eighteen pounds, which, added to the corn from which it was taken, amounted to seventy-three pounds, but one and a half pounds more than the corn alone, from which no blades were taken, and two and a half pounds more than that cut up at the roots. This experiment proves conclusively, to my mind, what I long believed, that by pulling fodder we deprive the corn of the weight, or very nearly so, of the fodder when cured. And, furthermore, that we would be better employed in making hay than in taking fodder from our corn. I neglected to mention in its proper place, that the corn was all well and equally dried before being measured and weighed."

1859.

FALL STOCK.

Jas. N. Smith,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Teas, Spices, Perfumery, Brushes,
GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SOAPS,
Dental and Surgical Instruments,
TRUSSES, BRACES, SUPPORTERS,
Pure Liquors for Medical Use,
Distillers' Glues, Garden and Field Seeds, &c.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of his Fall Supplies, and invites the attention of Physicians, Merchants and others to his large and select stock, comprising every article in his line.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to, and satisfaction guarantied.

JAS. N. SMITH,
Druggist and Chemist.
Aug. 24 43i

For the Hair!

WOOD'S Hair Restorative;
Mrs. Allen's do.
" " Zylobalsum;
Lyon's Kathairon; Bay Rum;
Barry's Tricopherous;
Pomades, Philicome, Hair Oils;
Stick Pomatum, Bandoline;
Phalon's Hair Restorative; Hair Dyes;
Fine Tooth and Dressing Combs;
Depilatory; French, English and American Hair Brushes; Infants' Brushes.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
Aug. 24 43-i

Perfumery, Brushes, &c.

FINE English, French and American Tooth Brushes;
Tooth Pastes; Tooth Soap;
Tooth Powder; Fine Toilet Soaps;
Toilet Powder, Puffs, Shaving Soaps;
Shaving Creams, Badger and Bristle Shaving Brushes;
Nail Brushes, Blacking, Hat, Cloth and Flesh Brushes;
Lubin's and Edrechi's Extracts for the Hdkf.;
Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Smelling Salts;
Balm 1000 Flowers; Farina Cologne;
Razors and Razor Straps, Chalk Balls;
Pink Saucers, Alabaster Tablets;
Liquid Rouge, Sachets, Rose Water;
Orange Flower Water, &c., &c.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
Aug. 24 43i

Coffee and Sugar.

75 BAGS COFFEE;
50 Bbls. SUGAR, assorted,

Salt! Salt!!

200 SACKS Salt for sale by
GOLDSTON & FULLER.
Aug 24 43-1w

G. W. BOWMAN.] [E. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 811ypd

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Printer, Proof Reader, or Assistant Editor, in some newspaper establishment in the Southern States. The advertiser has had some little experience in all these branches. Refers to the Editors of the Observer; other references can be given if required. Address B. C., care of Editors of Observer, Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug. 22 42-

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—The "State Central Opposition Committee" of Virginia met at Richmond on the 24th inst., and fixed the 14th of December next as the day for holding "the proposed State Convention, as preliminary to a national one—intended to be held hereafter, with the view of collecting and harmonizing and organizing the conservative Union sentiments of the country, opposed alike to the aggressive and sectional dogmas, and unconstitutional and dangerous designs, which obtain, in a greater or less degree, in both the Democratic and the Republican parties."

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy, held on the 19th instant, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency.

The Louisville (Ky.) Daily Courier advocates the nomination of the Hon. James Guthrie as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

The Edenton Express prefers Hon. Kenneth Rayner as the Opposition candidate for President, and Hon. Edward Everett for vice-President. The same paper is in favor of John Pool of Pasquotank for Governor of North Carolina.

The Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle nominates the Hon. John Bell as the candidate of the "United Opposition" for the next Presidency.

The Mattoon (Ill.) Gazette and the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Times nominate the Hon. John. J. Crittenden as the Opposition candidate for the Presidency in 1860.

The New York Courier and Enquirer advocates the nomination of the Hon. William H. Seward as the candidate of the Republican party for the next Presidency.

The Democrat, a leading German journal of Western New York, nominates the Hon. James H. Hammond, of South Carolina, as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency.

For Governor of North Carolina.—Gen. Alfred Dockery, the Farmer of the Pee Dee, is our first choice, and we hope he will be willing to aid his old friends in putting the government into other hands. His name itself will be a tower of strength to his friends. Let it be known that he will take the field and the puny heads of the democratic party candidates will be hid.—*Ch. Whig.*

Crops in Western North Carolina.—Although in some parts of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Rowan the corn has suffered from the drought, we have no doubt it will now be very much improved by the favorable season and that an average crop may be expected by the husbandman.

We noticed along the line of the rail road from Salisbury to Statesville that there were several fields of tobacco, and we would not be surprised if the people of that section should turn their attention to tobacco as it will pay as well as cotton, if not better.

Corn is scarce in that section [Caldwell County] but there is a fine prospect throughout the most of the mountain region, of a large yield; but the other necessaries of life are abundant. The gardens are very fine.—*Char. Whig.*

The Crops.—We were favored on Wednesday with a copious and soaking rain, which has been of incalculable service to the crops. The cotton, tobacco, the late corn, peas, turnips, and potatoes have all been benefitted by it. The weather is now clear and pleasant. The farmers are beginning to gather their fodder, which will no doubt turn out well, as generally it has not been injured by winds or storms.

We learn that the cotton crop is quite promising, and the yield this year in this State will be much larger than heretofore. Tobacco is doing tolerably well, though the crop may not be as heavy to the acre as for some previous years. The quantity planted in this State is increasing every year.—*Ral. Stand.*

Tall Cotton.—We enjoyed the pleasure of a visit, a few days since, to W. J. Holly, Esq., of Chowan. We saw a portion of his extensive farm, which looks remarkably well. In a field of cotton of sixty-five acres, one-half is over *six feet high!* This is equal in height to the cotton grown in Mississippi.—*Bertie Co. Fam. Vis.*

The Deep River Navigation.—We are pleased to learn that there is now a cheering prospect that the necessary labor, for the prosecution of the work on the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, will be promptly obtained at the rates offered by the Commissioners. We sincerely trust that all interested will exert themselves to give the present effort a fair chance. We feel assured that those having the work in charge feel the deepest solicitude for its welfare, and will do the utmost they can to promote it.—*Wil. Jour.*

Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad.—The Engineers of the above road reached this place after having run two experimental lines, one on the East side of the Pee Dee, the other on the West side to the mouth of Little River, thence on the East side to the Coalfields at Egypt. Practicable routes have been found on both lines. That by the West side is something the longest. It will be some three weeks before they report to Mr. Solomons, the Engineer in chief, after which he will make his report to the Board. These lines are merely experimental, and at the proper time the merits of the several routes will be more definitely determined.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

A Homemade Locomotive.—T. C. Roberts, Esq., the master mechanic at the Company's Shops, passed through on Wednesday last with the *"Carolina,"* a locomotive built at the Shops for the N. C. Railroad. We understand the *"Carolina"* performs well both as to strength and speed. Her appearance and qualities reflect much credit on the mechanical knowledge and skill of Mr. Roberts and the workmen at the Shops.

We are gratified to learn that the business on the N. C. Road is still increasing, and is better in every respect than at any former period.
Ral. Stand.

No Sunday Mail.—The Postmaster informs us that hereafter no Northern mail will be received or sent off at this Office on Sundays. There seems to be some difficulty between the N. C. Railroad and the P. O. Department. The old contract having expired, the Railroad Company refuse to renew at the same price, $100 per mile. $150 is now demanded.

We learn, also, that the Charlotte and S. C. Railroad demands $150 per mile for carrying the mail—being $50 more than heretofore.—*Ch. Dem.*

Texas.—We see that Col. John H. Manly, formerly of this City, is one of the members elect to the Legislature from Harris County. Col. Manly, it is understood, is a supporter of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. Harris County gave Houston a small majority for Governor.—*Standard.*

Appointment.—We learn, says the Murfreesboro, N. C. Citizen, that Lieut. Junius Wheeler, a native of our village, now in Topographical Corps of U. S. Army in Oregon, has been appointed Asst. Professor in the Military Academy at West Point.

State Fair.—The seventh Annual State Fair will be held at the Fair grounds near Raleigh, on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, of October next. The premium list is very large and offers inducements to experimenters in almost every branch of industry.

LATER FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 26, 1859.

The America arrived here last evening, with Liverpool dates to the 13th.

The Zurich Conference still continued in secret sittings. It was resolved to prolong the armistice till peace should be concluded. It is reported that the Red Republicans had prevailed in Parma, and the Piedmontese have been driven out. Modena also threatens open action if the return of the Duke is forced on her.

BOSTON, Aug. 26, 1859.

The Etna brings the same dates as those by the America at Halifax, but a few hours later.

A serious collision had taken place between some Austrian and Prussian soldiers at Frankfort, but no lives lost. Spain has resolved to increase her fortifications for the defence of Cuba. The British Parliament was prorogued on the 12th.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13th, 1859.—Cotton.—Sales for the week 42,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and 5,500 for export—closing at a decline of 1-16d. for the week. Quotations: Middling Orleans 7¼d. Middling Uplands 6 15-16d. Stock at Liverpool 665,000 bales, of which 577,000 American. Wheat and Flour dull. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine firm at 30s.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.—On Thursday night Jesse Williams, an old and wealthy citizen of Caldwell County, under guard at Princeton, charged with murder and stealing, and cruelty to his slaves, was taken from the jail, carried seven miles and hung. His two sons, John and James, guilty of numerous crimes, escaped death by absconding. About the same time, Dr. Singleton and Wm. Mansfield, Morse and Strawart, supposed to have been connected with Williams and his villainies, were severely punished and ordered to leave the County.

New York Americans.—The American Council at Geneva finished up its work yesterday in a business-like style. The proceedings were anything but dull,—they were lively and interesting, throughout. A persistent endeavor was made by some of the delegates, to call the Nominating Convention on the same day and in the same place, with the Republicans, but the proposition was voted down by a very decided majority. Indeed, the preponderance of sentiment throughout, the telegraphic sketch of the proceedings shows, was in favor of the party preserving its organization intact. The 21st of September was agreed to as the time for the Convention to meet. (The Republicans meet on the 7th.) Hon. Erastus Brooks and Hon. Lorenzo Burrows were chosen Delegates to the next American National Convention.
N. Y. Express, 26th inst.

The next Cotton Crop.—Advices from the South show that the growing cotton crop will probably reach the quantity of four millions of bales. This crop, at fifty dollars a bale, will produce two hundred millions of dollars, and will furnish to the South the means of paying for dutiable and other imports and for domestic goods, if they choose to consume them, to the large amount.—*Wash. Cor. Jour. of Com.*

Bloody Assassination.—The Rev. Wm. B. Rhem, formerly of Lenoir county, N. C., but late of Texas, came to his death recently, by an unprovoked attack from a bloody assassin, who with pistol in hand, killed his victim at the second fire. He leaves a wife and seven children.

FALL STOCK!

WE are now receiving in addition to our present stock the following goods:—

85 Bags Coffee, Rio, Laguira and Java;
50 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar, different grades;
40 Boxes Soap, assorted;
15 Hf. Bbls. Eagle Mills Snuff, small blades;
20 Boxes and Kegs Super Carbonate Soda;
20 " Stewart's Candy;
35 " Candles, Adamantine and Sperm;
5 Bales Bagging, Dundee and Gunny;
2 Tons Hollow-ware;
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt;
500 Lbs. Bar Lead;
50 Bags Shot;
100 Kegs Nails;

—ALSO—

Hardware and Cutlery:

FARMING UTENSILS;

Saddlery, Collars, Whips &c.

SHOES AND SOLE LEATHER.

Ginger, Pepper and Spice;
Window Glass, Putty and White Lead;
Cigars; Green and Black Teas;
Bale Rope and Twine;
Manilla Rope, Sash Cord, &c.;
Brooms, Buckets, Pails and Matches;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

And a good many other articles not mentioned, and expect to make such additions to our stock as the trade requires. We will sell at wholesale or retail low for cash, on short time to prompt paying customers, or exchange for Country Produce. Persons wanting goods in our line are requested to examine our stock before purchasing.

E. L. PEMBERTON, } PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
GEO. SLOAN. }
Aug. 25, 1859 43-tw

FALL STOCK—1859.

GOLDSTON & FULLER

ARE now receiving direct from New York a large and desirable Stock for the ensuing Fall and Winter Trade,—consisting of

Groceries, Hardware & Hollow-ware, Saddlery, Boots & Shoes. Cotton Bagging and Rope.

Many other goods, not necessary to mention. All of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, either for cash or to prompt paying customers on usual time.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON. A. W. FULLER.
☞ Hay Street, Next Door to H. & E. J. Lilly.
Aug. 24, 1859 43-1m6m
Presbyterian copy 3 mos

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 1859.

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.—Party feeling very frequently overrules sober judgment on matters of business. This however is the case only about election times, or when there is excited political feeling, or when neighbors are discussing political economy as Whig and Democrat. Take for instance, Mr. Clay's "American System." The Democracy have been and are its bitter opponents. They are opposed to it, however, only in the abstract. In the concrete,—that is when the principle involved comes home to their own or their next door neighbors' doors,—they are as much in favor of Mr. Clay's American System, can talk almost as eloquently and sensibly, and as gravely reproduce his arguments, as Mr. Clay would, if happily for his country he were now alive and in his prime. Every now and then we have pleasure in the opportunity of showing this to the readers of the Observer. The latest instance in our own State that occurs at this moment, was that of a staunch Democrat who prints a paper (not a party paper) in one of our large towns. He was sadly exercised in mind, and made manifest his griefs in some very sensible remarks in his paper, because a newly organized company in his town had sent North to have some little job done which might have been done just as well at home—*at a higher price.* Buy where you can buy cheapest, sell where you can sell highest, are dogmas of Democracy in high favor with its disciples until applied in their own neighborhood and to their own friends.

But instances of this good sense individually and marvelous folly politically are not confined to North Carolina. There are no stauncher anti-protective Democrats than those of Georgia; none who can declaim more feelingly about the long continued oppression and robbery of the South by a system that, according to their notions, has deprived the South of the right to buy where it can buy cheapest—in foreign countries. Knowing these facts it was with no little surprise that we read in the last Augusta Constitutionalist, which is to Georgia what the Standard is to North Carolina, an article headed "encouraging home industry." The first thought on seeing the title was that it foreshadowed a bit of editorial sarcasm at the expense of the opposition, or that it was an editorial puff of somebody in Augusta who made good shoes, or good hats, or good clothes, or good something to wear, eat or drink, and that the Constitutionalist had enjoyed a streak of good luck in one or other of these respects. But this was all wrong. It seems that they have or are about to have waterworks in Augusta, and that the City Council have been buying pipes where they could be bought cheapest, according to the well established principle of the well established Democracy of Georgia. The Constitutionalist, which has waged fierce war for years to establish this very principle, does not like this application of it at all, and has some plain talk to the City Council, well worth reading, not as relating to the Augusta waterworks, but as a very sensible vindication, by a life-long opponent, of the American System.

We annex the greater part of the Constitutionalist's article:

Encouraging Home Industry.—We take the following extract from the report made by the special committee on water works:

"Your committee were desirous of having the work contracted for done at home, but as the difference in the bids was between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars on the quantity of pipes required, they did not feel that it would be acting in good faith to the city, or that their duty would be properly discharged, by paying such a large sum in excess of the actual cost."

We have no doubt the "committee were desirous of having the work contracted for" done at home. But they thought that saving fifteen or twenty thousand dollars was more important than giving encouragement to home enterprise and industry. Our mechanics and laboring men—our capitalists and men of enterprise—those who make our city populous with their presence, and wealthy by their ability, enterprise, and labor—must compete with the laboring thousands in the free States, and with New England chicanery and machinery, or they are unworthy of the patronage of a city they have elected as their place of residence and business pursuit.

"Fifteen or twenty thousand dollars" of profits on labor expended here, will gradually and certainly return again into the City Treasury, in the way of taxation, and other assessments. But there is no Promethean heat that will warm into life among us the thousands of dollars which will be sent off to Boston, New York, and elsewhere. The labor and capital of the northern and eastern States—their wharves, drays, and shipping—swarming thousands will suck at the udder of our City Treasury, but no son of ours—no laborer, or mechanic here—no enterprise among us—can be permitted to have one drop.

The expenditure in this city of the sum of money necessary to complete our water pipes, and fixtures, would have been of great advantage to our various pursuits, and more than double the mere saving which the committee consider they have made. The profits on the labor of that work will improve northern and eastern homes—educate their children—add to the anti-slavery treasury—contribute to the election of Black Republican members to Congress; but not a dime will be invested here in taxes, charities, improvements, or for any purpose whatever. The capital and its accruing advantages and interests are gone, and gone forever, from Augusta.

It would have been wise economy for the castings and fixtures to have been made in Augusta, at a greater present expenditure, with certain present advantages, and with increasing advantages, in the future, from taxation and population. Such an amount of work would have induced similar, as well as other enterprises among us, and we would have reaped continuous advantages from such results.

In 1836, the legislature of Georgia determined, by enactment, that all the public printing "*must be done in the State.*" The legislature were not alone desirous of sustaining their own resident printers and publishers, but they were determined that the profits of that work should be available for contributing to the happiness and prosperity of our own people, and the improvement of our own State, and not to be employed to build up or contribute to build up northern and eastern localities or States. Since 1836 all the public printing has been done in Georgia. The legislature could have saved some money directly by allowing northern publishers to execute the public printing; but their views of "good faith" induced them to show their wisdom by adopting a different policy. The State has been benefitted, and largely benefitted by it, for at this time, and for many years past, printing has been executed in Georgia as neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously as in any other State.

At the present time there is some discussion going on about the extent of the population of our city. Can we hope to add to our population by sending off to have manufactured in other communities, work that could and should have been done here? A work that would have given employment to more laboring men than any work projected in our city for years, a work that would have benefited our city in all its departments of business, that would have added to our population and dispensed all the blessings which flow from profitably employed labor?

STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Standard has been somewhat busy since the election in accounting for the disasters to its party in the late election. It has at last found a crumb of comfort, which it shares with its friends as follows:

"*The Unpolled Democratic Vote.*—We assumed in our last that the Democratic Congressional majority in this State is about 6,000. We omitted to state and show, as we might have done, that thousands of Democratic votes were not polled in the late elections, simply because the excitement was not sufficient to draw them out.

"Taking the First, the Fifth, the Sixth and the Eighth Districts together, the probability is that nearly the full vote was polled in them; but any one who will take the trouble to make the calculation, will find that between six and seven thousand Democratic votes were not polled in the Second, Third, Fourth, and Seventh Districts. If these votes had all been polled the Democratic Congressional majority would have been some thirteen or fourteen thousand."

We have no idea of taking "the trouble" indicated by the Standard. But it does not seem to have occurred to the Standard that there are two ways of looking at its proposition. The Standard looks in one way. The Observer, as is not unusual, looks in another. If "six or seven thousand Democratic votes were not polled in the second, third, fourth, and seventh Districts," in each of which there was at least one Democratic candidate to draw out his friends, may there not have been a *few* votes unpolled by the whigs who had candidates in only one of the four Districts?

LOST MAIL FOUND.—The mail sent from this place to Raleigh by stage on the 11th of March last was lost or stolen, and nothing heard of it until last week. Persons have been on the look-out for it since it was missed, and by some of these what was left of the mail was found a few days ago in a swamp between Mrs. Barclay's and Mrs. Banks's. In the letters returned large amounts of checks and drafts and several remittances of money were found. The checks and drafts were useless of course to those who may have stolen the bags. It is surprising that the Bank notes escaped their attention.

We have been informed that losses were paid to interested parties by the then contractor on the Raleigh Road, and that he has been re-imbursed in part by the finding of the mail.

Our worthy Post Master, who does not dislike a joke, rather sold us by coming in on Saturday, before we knew of the recovery of the mail bags, to restore $100 of ours which he said had been lost in the mails. After raising our expectations, he let them down quietly by handing us a letter mailed by ourselves and containing a Bank Check for $100, which unfortunately for the state of our funds at present had been duplicated long ago.

SUCH IS LIFE.—The readers of the Observer of the 22d inst. may recollect a paragraph headed "the roll of honor," and giving the names of the few Revolutionary soldiers yet alive in North Carolina. Among them was the name of John Brooks, of Robeson County, aged 102 years. During the week the paragraph (furnished to the Washington papers by the Pension Bureau) has traversed nearly the whole Union, the newspapers everywhere copying the names, ages, and residences of the few survivors of the war of Independence. During the same week Robeson County Court was in session, and a friend who was in attendance informs us that a petition was filed, and a writ issued to inquire into the sanity of John Brooks. He was declared a lunatic, and his person and property committed to the custody of John Moore, Esq., an estimable and kind hearted gentleman, who will see that the last years of the last survivor of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Robeson County are made comfortable.

FAYETTEVILLE & ALBEMARLE PLANK ROAD.—At the annual meeting on Thursday last, Hon. Lauchlin Bethune, P. M. Powell, Esq., and F. N. Roberts, Esq., were appointed State Directors, and Messrs. Thos. S. Lutterloh, E. J. Lilly, Jos. Utley, R. M. Orrell, and Thos. Waddill, were elected by the stockholders. Mr. Roberts was chosen President, and Mr. Rose re-elected Secretary, by the Directors.

The road is said to be in fair order, and though there is no prospect of dividends to the stockholders the receipts are sufficient to keep it in order and pay all other expenses.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Messrs. John W. Ellis, D. W. Courts and C. H. Brogden notify the citizens of Raleigh, Wilmington, Salisbury, Charlotte, Newbern and Tarborough, that books of subscription to the capital stock will be compared at the office of the Public Treasurer on Sept. 15th, and that two instalments of 25 per cent. each, with 90 days' interest on the first, must be paid to them in specie, or by certificates of special specie deposits, on October 18th.

This notice applies to *new* stockholders only.

THE DANVILLE CONNECTION.—The Commissioners for the Dan River Coal Field Road give notice that the sum required by charter has been subscribed, and call a meeting for the organization of the company at Wentworth on Sept. 29. Active steps have been taken to secure the necessary amount to build the High Point, Salem & Germanton Road. The friends of the two schemes are working together apparently. If successful, the Danville Connection will soon be made.

GAS WORKS.—The contractors commenced work this morning with a large force.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 23, 1859.

I arrived here this morning, more than a week behind my time, and missing, in consequence, several of those friends whose annual visits, like mine, are regular, and who contribute so much to make the place delightful. With Congress water, good living, and the society of pleasant friends, one has the sources of cheerfulness, of happiness, and of health. Though a number whom I expected to meet are gone, I still had a warm and cordial greeting from at least a score of old friends from our own and other States, whom I have not seen since last Summer. Blessings rest on the gushing fountains that not only renovate the body but cause those social reunions which are so delightful to the individual and so encouraging to the patriot. They help to cement the Union, for they make Northerners and Southerners known to each other; men from various sections become friends, and no man can well be an enemy to a section in which he knows that his friends dwell. May I never feel that they whom I am so happy to meet here belong to any other nation or people than my nation and people, or that I must set foot on foreign soil to get a fresh draught from these health-giving fountains.

This has been the greatest season ever known here; yet doubtless each succeeding one will surpass it. There is still an immense throng of visiters, notwithstanding 500 are said to have gone away yesterday. 150 left Union Hall, where I stop; but Union Hall is still full. Its parlors and its halls and piazzas present a lively scene, such as an old traveller tells me he has never seen at any watering place in Europe. This gentleman, whom I fell in with yesterday morning at the Clarendon Hotel, in New York, is from Glasgow, in Scotland, now on his first visit to the United States. He has tired of his usual round of European Summer travel, and so came over in the Asia to look at our "great country," as he justly calls it—wonderfully great, he says it will be, if we only hold together, as we ought to do. He is delighted with all he has seen, so far; speaks of New York Bay as the finest in the world, and the Hudson river as more interesting and beautiful than the Rhine. We came up to Albany in a boat, in preference to the railroad, and he spent nearly the whole day on the bow, seeing and admiring. I have seldom met a gentleman of so much intelligence and liberality; and he says when he goes back to England he will advise the statesmen of that country to come here and see for themselves. He will go hence to Montreal, Niagara, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, &c., and back in the Asia in October. He is a member of a noble family in Scotland, and brought letters to many of the most distinguished men in the United States.

For the first time yesterday, I heard a variety of tunes played upon the "Calliope," a musical instrument whose sounds are furnished by that most unmusical instrument the steam engine. There is music to us, to be sure, in the hoarse squeal of the locomotive, which assures us that our town is moving in the march of improvement. But that those tones could be rendered into the air of "Home, sweet home," or "Old Hundred," or a "waltz," is what never entered into the head of any but an inventive yankee. The steam whistle is played upon in some such form as an organ; and the notes are loud enough, I think, to be heard up and down the river for miles. At West Point, we had the most amusing specimen of its powers. A lively tune is so arranged as to give a succession of single notes, of great clearness, with a pause between each, and during that pause each one of them was echoed back to us from the high walls of solid rock which bound the river, in a softened but most distinct and delicious tone. This was followed by a lively air, which also came back in distinct and clear notes. The effect was most delightful. This was on the Armenia, a very good boat, but unfortunately slow, for whereas we ought to have arrived at Albany in time for the train to bring us here last evening, we did not get there till 20 minutes after the cars had left, and therefore had to stop in that city till this morning. We improved the hour that remained of day-light, by a walk to the Capitol and through the beautiful grounds which surrounded it, winding up with an ascent to its cupola, from which we had a view of all Albany, a city of 65,000 inhabitants, Troy, the Hudson, up and down, and an extensive country around. On the wooden columns which surround this cupola, are thousands of names written in pencil, each one, as my Scotch friend said, doubtless a candidate for the Presidency. As I am not a candidate for anything, I did not write mine there. Some had managed to get their names ten or fifteen feet high, how, I cannot imagine, unless they mounted upon one another's shoulders, a feat not quite so perilous as Monsieur Blondin's but still sufficiently so to deter any sensible and unambitious man from following the foolish example. I must not forget to say that our guide through the rooms of the Capitol, and to its roof, was little Anna Cassidy, a most intelligent and sprightly child of perhaps six summers, whose prompt answers to all questions did not fail to reach the pockets of several of her followers on the occasion.

As we passed down to our lodgings we asked some questions of a citizen of Albany about various public buildings, and among others about the Dudley Observatory, and whether the feud about it which disturbed all Albany last Summer had been quieted. He replied that it had been; that the Directors of that institution were rich men, Presidents of Banks, &c., but that they didn't know much about the stars and other heavenly bodies. One of our party was thereby reminded of the anecdote of the captain of the steamer who would not run his boat in a fog; a passenger told him he ought to go on, as it was clear over head. "We are not going that way," was his witty reply.

The Hon. Edward Stanly and his bride left here yesterday, I am informed. He will visit North Carolina after the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in Richmond, Va., in October. He is a delegate to that body from the diocese of California.

I cannot tell whether the readers of the Observer will thank me for these scribblings. I am sure they ought, however, for the time I devote to them might be most delightfully spent otherwise. In the words of the song, I must occasionally "steal a few hours from the night," to devote to my home friends and home duties.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

SACKVILLE, N. B. August 27, 1859.

The *City of Washington*, with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst., was boarded off Cape Race on Thursday, but the Nova Scotia telegraph line have not yet transmitted the Press report.

The papers bring a few more items reported by the Etna.

Paris correspondence says the Emperor is about to publish a political amnesty embracing Changarnier, Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin.

Advices from Italy indicated serious troubles in the Duchies. Secret emissaries of the fugitive princes were fomenting discord. The people were generally bitterly opposed to the return of the Dukes, and Farini, Dictator of Modena, threatens to level that city to the ground, sooner than see the Duke restored by force.

The Liverpool Post gives the following *resume:*

The rumor published yesterday that the Red Republicans had obtained an advantage over the friends of order in Parma, &c., is partially confirmed by news received from Austrian official sources. The Provisional Government of Tuscany issued a proclamation to the people before the elections took place, calling upon them to enable by their conduct the Emperor Napoleon to do for Italy what he intends for their good, and it is stated besides that they have sent a special Envoy to Berlin to obtain the consent of the Prussian Government to remove the present dynasty. With regard to the question who is to take the place of that dynasty, a project has been already mentioned for a marriage between the Duchess of Parma and a nephew of Victor Emanuel. In the Duchy of Modena everything seems to be in favor of Piedmont. The people run in crowds to vote for dethroning Francis V. It is further stated that the Modenese and Parmesans have been invited to a monster banquet in Placenza, to be given for the purpose of coming to an understanding upon three points: first, the dethronement of the former dynasty; secondly, annexation to Piedmont, and thirdly, a confederation with Tuscany and Romagna, in order to secure a common political and military action. There is discontent in Italy; disunion in Germany; and the opinion is gaining ground that there are serious obstacles to the establishment of the proposed Confederation.

Blondin Crosses the Niagara River with a Cook-Stove, and Cooks an Omelet.—It was more of a curious and laughable spectacle than an exciting one, and might be by many preferred to the terribly great performance of last Wednesday.

Blondin first crossed from the American to the Canadian shore in manacles; a collar about his neck—a chain pendant to his arms—and two others from his wrists to his ankles. The fetters were not very weighty, and could not have materially interfered with his performances, or added very greatly to the fatigue of the journey. During the passage he performed most of the feats previously exhibited,—all difficult and daring in the extreme, but by Blondin himself made common-place and simple. The return performance was the most interesting. After a stay of fifteen or twenty minutes upon the Canadian shore, he started back with a cook stove swung upon his back, the culinary appurtenances thereto consisting of saucepan, ladle, sundry dishes and a pair of bellows, securely fastened upon the stove. It must not be imagined that the stove he bore upon his back was a full sized cast iron "Victor," neither must it be fancied a miniature affair—a disguised spirit lamp chafing dish. It was a goodly-sized, properly fashioned cooking stove, made of Russia sheet iron, and boasting of a smoke-pipe about two feet in height. Arrived at the centre of the rope Blondin secured his pole and proceeded with nonchalance to make preparations for "camping." Unslinging his stove he placed it upon the rope before him, sat down, and with some pitchey, combustible material built his fire, exciting it with the bellows, and soon raising a smoke which proved the genuineness of the preparations for cooking. When a proper degree of heat had been attained he produced his eggs, broke them into the dish and threw the shells into the river. The omelet was prepared with all the skill of a *chef de cuisine*, and when it was completed he lowered it to the deck of the *Maid of the Mist*, where, we doubt not, it was divided into the smallest possible shares, and eagerly treasured by the passengers. Gathering up his "hotel" Blondin re-adjusted it upon his back, and quickly landed himself and it upon the American shore, amid the loud cheers of the throng.—*Buffalo Express, 26th.*

MOORE COUNTY.—*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated*

CARTHAGE, Aug. 27 1859.

The Superior Court for this County is now in session here. Nothing of interest has been done. There will be an Extra Term in November next.

A negro boy about 13 years of age, belonging to Mr. Alex. Black of this neighborhood, hung himself accidentally last week. The boy and some of Mr. Black's children were at play in a barn. The boy taking hold of a rope fastened to a joist told the children that he would show them how persons were hung. He placed the rope round his neck, and jumping from a goods box swung off. The children alarmed ran off to the house and informed the family, some of whom went to the place and found the boy dead.

Carolina City Steam Navigation Co.—Books have been opened, and at some places subscriptions to the capital stock have been liberally taken. Our Salisbury friends have subscribed liberally to the enterprise, and if our friends in Fayetteville have done anything like their duty a great deal more than enough has been subscribed to secure the organization of the company which will take place as soon as possible, and steamers placed immediately on the line. The Carolina City Steam Navigation Company is an institution, certain, and it will be a paying one, too. Nearly fifty thousand dollars have already been subscribed.—*Car. City Times.*

New Cotton.—The first bale of new Cotton was received here to-day from General William Evans of Marion District, S. C., consigned to Henry Nutt, Esq.

Most of the Cotton composing this bale came out of the field yesterday. Picking, ginning, packing and transporting a bale of Cotton 86 miles to market in the course of 24 hours, may be regarded as quick work.

The bale has been sold at 13 cents per pound. *Wil. Jour. 27th inst.*

Miss Bingham's School.

MISS BINGHAM will resume her School for Young Ladies on Monday, the 3d of October.
Aug 27 44-6w

Miss R. A. Hodges will resume the duties of her School on Haymount, on the first Monday in October.
Aug. 29. 44-4t

20 Boxes English Dairy Cheese, just received and for sale by MRS. M. BANKS.
Aug. 29. 44-1w

Harper's Magazine for September, containing Judge Douglas' Manifesto on Popular Sovereignty. E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 29.

Bacon! Bacon!!

20.000 LBS WELL SMOKED BACON. Just received by E. F. MOORE.
August 29, 1859. 44-4t

MARRIED,

In this town, this morning, by the Rev. A. Weaver, Mr. F. J. HAHR to Miss ALICE, daughter of the late Wm. Hartman.

In Harnett county, at the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday evening, the 18th inst., by Dr. J. McCormick, Mr. DAVID D. KING, of Randolph Co., to Miss MARY A., daughter of Alex'r McFattar, Esq., of Harnett.

Town papers copy.

On the 7th inst., near Norwood's, Stanly county, by John R. Livingston, Esq., Mr. JAMES D. LEE, to Miss JULIA ANN RUMAGE, all of Stanly.

DIED,

At Kittrell's Springs, in Granville Co., on the 17th inst., Mr. CHARLES J. WILLIAMS, of Wake Co., in the 70th year of his age.

In Harnett county, on 14th Aug., Mrs. CATHARINE McNEILL, aged 81 years. For thirty-five or forty years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

At his residence, in this town, on Tuesday evening, 23d inst., THOMAS CALDWELL, in the 83d year of his age. The deceased always commanded the respect of his cotemporaries for the honesty, probity and independence of his character; and secured their affection for the generosity and kindness of his heart. He held the office of Superior Court Clerk some forty years of his life, and fulfilled his public as well as his private duties without reproach.—*Greens. Patriot.*

☞ An obituary notice from Martha's Vineyard (in an envelope postmarked Chalk Level) has no name attached, and therefore is not published.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 29.

BACON,	10 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	14 a 15
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12 a 13	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	13½ a 14½	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	11⅜ a	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10½ a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 05 a	Com. pr. bag	2 12½
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	85 a 0 95
FLOUR—		Northern do.	65 a 0 75
Family	a 6 25	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 0 60
Super.	a 6 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	a 5 75	SUGARS—	
Scratched	a 5 50	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 15 a 1 25	Coffee	10 a 10½
Wheat	1 15 a 1 25	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	40 a 50	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12½	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 35 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	2 35 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	37½ a 00

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Flour—Since our last we see no reason to alter our quotations. Some small sales were made on Saturday at lower figures, but we believe the above quotations to be the market prices this morning.

Spirits Turpentine.—We make an advance of ½ cent per gallon since our last review.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—August 27, 1859.

No transactions in any article. Preceding day's sales reported as follows: Turpentine, virgin and yellow 2 80 to 2 85, (for *dogs*) Spirits 40. Cotton, 16 bales strict middling at 11¼.

During the week 2950 bbls. Turpentine, closing as above. Spirits, 374½ bbls. at 40 since Monday. Rosin, 1620 bbls. at 1 20 to 1 25 for common; 2 12½ for low No. 1. Tar, 164 bbls. at $2 to 2 10. Cotton as above. Flour, a few bbls. new, super 6 75, family $7. Bacon, N. C. hog round 12, hams 13.

At New York, Cotton quiet; sales of 2000 bales on Thursday and Friday; middling uplands 11½. Flour active and firmer, but no change in quotations. Wheat advanced 2 cts. Spirits steady at 44 to 44½, and 45 for straight and shipping lots.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C. F. Line, Aug. 26.—Str Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for T B Harris, A S Horney, J M Worth & Son, T Dixon, G & L Lassiter, R Marsh & Gorrell, Heaben & Bynum, Union Co, J T Crawley, S C & L Fox, N & J McRay, and sundry merchants of this place.

Orrell and Daily's Line, Aug. 28, Str Southerner, with goods for G & L Brandt, A Johnson, D A Lamont, Orrell & Daily, A McRimmon, D Anderson, Mrs M Banks.

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

Samuel J. Hinsdale,

Is now receiving his Fall supply of

DRUGS, MEDICINE, CHEMICALS, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,

GLASS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.

To which he invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants.

☞ Particular and prompt attention given to orders.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
Aug. 29, 1859 44i

Fall and Winter Goods, 1859.

WE are now receiving, and by 1st of September will have in store our entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND BONNETS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

All of which we are disposed to sell at the lowest market prices for cash or good paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Aug. 27, 1859. 44*6

Just Received.

A VERY beautiful assortment of English and French HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES, and BUFFALO HORN COMBS.

—ALSO—

Lubin's Extracts, German Cologne, Pomades and Hair preparations.

By S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 29 44i

SITUATION WANTED,

BY a young man, who has several years experience in the Grocery and some in the Dry Goods business; writes a good hand and can come well recommended. Address W. G. B., until Saturday, through the Post Office.
Aug. 29. 1w

Havana Cigars.

A FEW thousand superior HAVANA Cigars. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 29 44i

Kerosene Oil.

LIGHT colored Kerosene Oil, best quality. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 29 44-i

Knitting Work, a Web of many Textures, by Ruth Partington.
Presbyterian Psalmodist; Southern Harmony: School Books, &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
August 27.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. B. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

For the Wholesale Trade of 1859.

A LARGE AND GENERAL VARIETY OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, NOTIONS, HOOP-SKIRTS, &c.

STARR & WILLIAMS,

IN placing before the public this announcement, simply desire to say to their numerous customers, and to all merchants who design making their purchases here this Fall, that they are now opening, and will during the ensuing week be prepared to expose for inspection and sale, one of the largest and most general stocks of Goods in their line, ever offered to the Trade in this market.

A portion of these goods are of our own importation, consequently we shall be enabled to save to buyers the extra profit charged by the New York Jobber.

In connexion with the above stock, we shall during the season be prepared to sell at low prices,

Boots and Shoes of all Grades,

bought directly of the Manufacturer—FOR CASH.

☞ Those owing us accounts past due will please make payment.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1859. 43tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

1859.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON

ARE receiving a large stock of Boots and Shoes, embracing every variety of style and quality.

Gents', Boys and Youths' Calf Boots, Gaiters & Shoes,

Light, Double-Sole, and Quilted Bottoms.

Ladies', Misses, and Children's, fine heeled Gaiters,

Slippers and Shoes,—in great variety.

SERVANTS' SHOES.

A superior article, made to our order; Single and Double Sole.

NEGRO BROGANS.

A large supply of Black and Russet; single and double sole; purchased direct from Manufacturers at reduced cash prices; will be sold cheap.

—ALSO—

Traveling Trunks; Leather of all kinds; Shoe-Findings of every description.

All of which we offer low for cash, or on usual time to prompt customers.
Aug. 25, 1859 43-6w

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons holding receipts against me, given by A. C. Campbell, to present them by the first of November next, as I am anxious that they should be settled. None need think that I shall pay unless I am legally bound. I shall let no suit be brought on my bond, where I am liable, by his dereliction.

JAS. T. BOSTICK, Shff.
Rockingham, Aug. 22, 1859 44-*3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified and warned against trading for a Note given by us to H. J. McLean, for thirty-two dollars, dated Dec. 7th, 1858, as we did not get value received, and we never intend to pay it.

SOLOMON LOCKLAYER.
HECTOR McNEILL.
Robeson county, N. C., Aug. 28, 1859 1tpd

Notice.

ON the 26th day of June 1859, I hired my son, JOHN C. MEDLIN, to William Linticom, of Randolph or Surry county, and the said Linticom promised to return my son and pay me his hire by the last of Aug. 1859.

I have a letter from Mr. Linticom, under date the 16th July, stating that my son had left him. This is to request any person who may know any thing of the whereabouts of my son, to inform me of the same, and very much oblige a distressed mother.

ANGELINE BUTLER,
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 27, 1859. 44*2tpd

Fresh Lard and Butter.

FOR sale by D. ANDERSON,
No. 22 Hay St.
Aug. 25 43-1w

English Dairy Cheese.

A SUPERIOR article, for sale at the Family Grocery, No. 22 Hay St.
Aug. 25 43-1w

Dried Beef and Beef Tongues.

FOR sale at No. 22 Hay St.
Aug. 25 43-1w

Silver Plated Castors.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Silver Plated Forks.

THE SPOONS and FORKS are *double, treble and quadruple* plated; and of the make of Rogers, Smith & Co., whose reputation is above all other American Manufacturers of Plated Ware.

For sale at ***The Crockery Store.***

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
June 30, 1859. 27-i6m

THE YEOMAN'S FRUIT BOTTLE,

FOR SALE AT

THE CROCKERY STORE.

IS the CHEAPEST and (I think) the best article yet invented for the preservation of Fruit.

PRICES:—Quarts 2 00, and Half Gallons 3 00, per dozen, with Corks. Extra Corks 20 cts. per dozen.

This Bottle or Jar has a mouth 2 inches in diameter, narrowing suddenly ¼ inch at the depth of the cork, so that the cork cannot be forced into the bottle.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Aug. 11 39tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1859.

James L. Currie, Adm'r of Mary Graham, dec'd, vs. William W. Graham, Adm'r of Neill Graham, dec'd, et al.

Petition for account and settlement.

THIS cause coming on to be heard, upon the petition filed, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Peter Graham, Ann Graham, Lewis Rowsey and wife Isabella, John Graham, William H. Graham, Francis Ann Graham and Amanda Graham, defendants, are not residents of this State; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. for six consecutive weeks, notifying the aforesaid non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for our said county at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in the town of Rockingham, the third Monday of July, A. D. 1859. L. H. WEBB, Clerk.
44*6t

PATENT

MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.

THIS cement consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with Mica, which make it Fire Proof and a perfect resistant of the atmosphere in every climate, and we will

Warrant it Water-Proof.

It also reflects the rays of the sun, making the building much cooler in Summer than tin or slate, and will neither crack nor rot.

IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPERISHABLE,

and having been thoroughly tried for years in New York City, and various parts of the United States, it is the cheapest and best roofing in use.

JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office, 378 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Cement for sale by the barrel, with full printed instructions for applying. We also offer for sale, Territorial Rights for a portion of the United States.

J. D. & CO.
June 18 22i3m

North Carolina College.

MT. PLEASANT, CABARRUS COUNTY, N. C.

THIS promising Institution exhibits a course of Study inferior to none in our State, and its Board of Trustees feel confident that the prescribed course will be ably, strictly and satisfactorily carried out, having secured the services of men, in the selection of their Faculty, qualified to teach upon the most approved system.

The expenses are less than those of any similar Institution in the entire South. This arises in part from its endowment, and in part from its location in a healthy section of the country and in a wealthy and moral community.

The exercises will open on the 28th of Sept'r next, and continue without intermission, except an examination and literary contest during the week including the 22d of Feb'y.

TERMS.

In the Preparatory Department, (which is intended to prepare young men thoroughly for the College Classes,) for board, tuition, room-rent, washing, fuel, &c., for the year, $107 00
In the College Department, do. do. 115 00

☞ ONE-HALF INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

For farther particulars address, for Circular,
Col. JOHN SHINPOCH, Sec. of Board,
or Rev. D. H. BITTLE.
Pres't N. C. Coll

Mt. Pleasant, N. C., July 28, 1859. 34

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.

July 23, 1859. 34*1y

W. S. NORMENT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

OUR Stock of Fall and Winter Clothing will be open and ready for inspection by the 10th September. Having permanently established in Fayetteville a

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE,

with facilities at our command enabling us to take advantage of the New York market in the purchase of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

and having a manufactory of our own under the immediate supervision of persons connected with our establishment, we are prepared to offer inducements

SUPERIOR TO ANY IN OUR LINE OF TRADE.

Our stock will consist of the different grades adapted to the wants of all. PLANTERS will here find goods stoutly made, for Servants wear, while the finer fabrics, made up in our own inimitable style, will not be wanting.

We shall Manufacture Clothing for the Largest Men,

all the sizes, kinds and styles will always be on hand.

As heretofore, our

Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Umbrellas, Canes,

And the celebrated

"YOKE-SEAM" SHIRTS,

Will be kept of good qualities—AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Our aim is to give our patrons the worth of their money. Our goods will NOT be sold under false representations, but EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED, and if worthless THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. It is our interest to sell you goods: We shall make it yours to buy of us.

☞ REMEMBER! The place to buy good, well-made, reliable Clothing, at the lowest prices, is No. 21 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Aug. 13 40*3t

C. LINHERR,

Artist in Hair,

AND

JEWELER,

691 BROADWAY, N. Y.

EVERY description of ornament made in Hair, viz: Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Flowers, &c.

☞ Orders taken by mail, and returned at short notice by the same conveyance or by Express.

Aug. 16 42*2m
N. C. Presbyterian

JOHN H. PERKINS. WM. E. READ.

GEORGE W. & JEHIAL READ.

50 WARREN and 120 CHAMBERS STS.,

NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, &c.,

Have now ready a choice and desirable stock of the above goods, to which they solicit the inspection of all First Class Purchasers—by the Case or otherwise.

CATALOGUES containing description of Goods, with prices attached, sent by mail on application.

New York, July 28. 36-pd6*

$125 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st May, 1858, his negro boy JOHN, aged about 35 years, stout and able-bodied, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, will weigh about 165 lbs. He has a very peculiar expression of the eye when in conversation. He has a wife in the vicinity of Goldsborough, and I think makes regular trips between this county and Wayne.

I will give $25 for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I get him, and $100 for evidence sufficient to convict any responsible person of harboring him.

WM. B. FIELDS.

Near Fayetteville, July 22, 1859 34-*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1859.

Ralph R. Parker, Ex'r of Sarah P. Singletary, vs. Henry Hillburn and wife Emily, Harriet Singletary, and John H. Singletary and wife Sally.

Petition for Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Harriet Singletary, and John H. Singletary and wife Sally, three of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1859.

40*6] A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

$40.

THE $40 DOUBLE LOCK STITCH

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE McRAE BUILDING, WEST OF FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

SOMETHING NEW.

COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM TWO SPOOLS.

PATENTED JANUARY 4TH, 1859.

No Complicated Machinery—No Getting Out of Order!

Especially Adapted for Family & Plantation Use.

1000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE!

These machines are warranted First Class, and fully equal to the highest priced Machines.

OBSERVE—We invite all to bring any garment, COARSE or FINE, HEAVY, or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads and

Guaranteed no Humbug!

These machines will Gather, Hem, Stitch or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width, stitching at the same time without previous basting.

We warrant these Machines to be just what we here represent, and we guarantee to refund the money to any person, who, after learning their use, is not satisfied with his bargain.

☞ Testimonials can be seen at the rooms, and references given.

E. T. BARRY & Co.,
Proprietors of the Patent for Middle and Eastern North Carolina, to whom apply for County Agencies.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 11th July, 1859.

Messrs. E. T. BARRY & Co.—*Gentlemen:*—

THE SEWING MACHINE of Scovil & Goodell's pattern, which I purchased from you some time since, sews with great rapidity and neatness. Its great recommendations are its simplicity of construction and its adaptation to family use. The negroes and children about the house soon acquire a knowledge of its use, and sew apparently as well as the most experienced. I have no hesitancy in recommending it as a useful invention.

Respectfully, Your ob't. serv't,
M. LONDON.

June 27. 35-

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

J. F. BOSWELL, Piano Manufacturer,

OF BALTIMORE,

IS NOW IN FAYETTEVILLE, and will remain for a short time to sell and receive orders for his celebrated

New Scale Cross String Seven Octave

IRON FRAME PIANOS.

The public are respectfully requested to call and see a sample of them at McRae's Building, West of the Fayetteville Hotel. They are a new and beautiful article, and are worthy of an inspection from the musical public. Those who should wish to purchase will do well to call soon.

N. B. Old Pianos will be taken in exchange in part pay. ☞ Mr. B. will attend to the TUNING OF PIANOS during his stay.

Orders left as above will meet with prompt attention.

July 27 35-

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a cathartic, easier, milder, and more efficient than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter; thus accomplishing two purposes efficiently, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system so that in the time that it purges it; and when taken daily it moderate does will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions fully developed. The disease the powers of the system are is almost entirely confined to almost entirely taken away. on the liver, and when the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions, or when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are, as facts, and experience sufferers in consequence. having ceased to do its duty. proves to the afflicted. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, for a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy whereby to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person trial is all that is asked. bled with **Liver Complaint** **plaint**, in any of its forms has but to try a bottle, and convinces himself to the contrary. These Gums remove all obstruction from the morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the whole body, thus **purifying the blood**, giving tone and health to the Which machinery, removing the cause of the disease—affecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, **and, what is better, prevented, by Liver Invigorator.**

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia**

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve

Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic**, while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera of Cholera.**

Morbus, and a preventive ☞ Only one bottle is taken out of the system after a long sickness.

☞ The effects of intoxicating drinks will be removed by one dose of **Jaundice** removes all sallowness from the skin.

☞ One bottle taken for lowness or unnatural color of the blood, time before eating gives an appetite, and makes good digestion.

☞ One dose taken at night or in the morning, and one dose often repeated **Chronic Diarrhœa** in its worst forms, while **Summer** will almost to the first dose. **Bowel** complaints yield to one or two doses except in cases of long standing.

☞ One dose often repeated cures all diseases arising from **Worms** in Children; there is no worse, children, and the safest, surer, the world, as it never fails. safer, or speedier remedy in

☞ A few bottles cures all scrofulous affections.

Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents. We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a sure cure for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and then swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and a daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York

Retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

JAS. N. SMITH and S. J. HINSDALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov'r 11. 62-1y

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me as Guardian of the Heirs of Charles McAlister, dec'd, are hereby notified to come forward and pay up, and save costs.

CHARLES COLVIN.

Fayetteville, July 30 36-1m

Laborers Wanted.

THE Western Rail Road Co. wish to employ 4 able-bodied Slaves for the balance of the year, to work on track repairs between Fayetteville and Little River Depot.

W. A. KUPER,
Ch. Eng. & Supt.

July 6 29tf

$125 Reward.

I WILL pay $25 reward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail, so that I get him again, of my boy REUBEN, who runaway on the 31st May last. Reuben is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark color, will weigh 150 to 165 lbs., small eyes, very thick lips, and has a small scar on the back of one of his hands, near the root of the thumb. And I will pay a further reward of $100 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said boy or seducing him from home.

JAS. C. McEACHIN.

Laurinburgh, Richmond co., N. C., June 16 [24tf

Chronology of North Carolina, from 1584 to 1858 by D. K. Bennett. Just received.
ct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1859. 89-tf

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is fully prepared to Manufacture or Repair Turpentine, Brandy and Whiskey Stills, Worms, &c., in fact, anything in the line of Sheet-Copper or Iron work.

Particular attention given to the making of Steam Pipes from a superior kind of Copper, for Boats, Mills, &c.

All work entrusted to my care shall be properly done, and warranted, and on the most favorable terms as regards price. Give me a call and see for yourself, and I know I shall have your patronage. Being a practical workman, I attend to all the work myself, which I find is to the advantage of both my customers and myself.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new work.

M. A. BAKER,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 27 35-6mos

WM. CARTER & SON,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers

OF ALL KINDS OF

Leather, Saddles and Harness,

Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N. B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER. WM. CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., } March 15, 1859. } 96-

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1859 64-ypd

Herring! Herring!!

100 BBLS. No. 1 Split and Bulk Herring;
100 Bales EXTRA HAY;
50 " RICE STRAW;
20 Boxes ADAMANTINE CANDLES;
40 " BAR SOAP;
25 Barrels M. VASSAR & CO'S ALE;
20 " WHISKEY, some very fine, viz: Old "Dew Drop" (5 years old,) Family, Magnolia, Reserve, Excelsior;
6 Packages FRENCH BRANDY;
1 Cask CATAWBA BRANDY, on Consignment from a gentleman connected with a Bank in the city of N. Y.; will be sold on account of consignee.

☞ The above are just rec'd and will be sold low by
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

July 11, 1859 31-

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned has opened an Office in the Brick Building, two doors below the store of Mr. George McNeill, Hay Street, at the foot of Haymount, where he is prepared to receive on Consignment for sale or for shipment,

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, OR OTHER ARTICLES.

He will also, (when placed in funds for that purpose,) promptly attend to the purchase and forwarding of all descriptions of Groceries and other Merchandize which may be required or ordered.

Likewise, he will attend promptly to all kinds of BANK BUSINESS,—obtaining discounts and making negotiations, renewing notes payable at Bank, and procuring and forwarding Bank checks on distant places.

Having had long personal experience and knowledge of the business and trade of the place, he feels great confidence, that by giving his entire and undivided attention to these matters, and making only reasonable and very moderate charges for his services, he will be stimulated and encouraged by a liberal patronage, and that in all cases he will succeed in giving entire and general satisfaction. BEVERLY ROSE.

Refer to
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY.
Mr. GEORGE McNEILL.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Esq.

Fayetteville, Aug. 10 40-6w

"IN THE J.A.M."

EXCLUSIVELY FANCY DRY GOODS!

J. N. PRIOR

WILL OPEN AT No. 17, MARKET SQUARE, ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER.

Come and Look!---Everybody!

Aug. 10 39-tf81

FRESH ARRIVAL!

Second Stock Spring and Summer Goods.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving his second stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing all the

NEWEST STYLES.

—Such as—

Summer Silks, Grenadines, Organdies, &c.,

With a great variety of new style goods for

Traveling Dresses and Dusters.

Also a complete assortment of

Mourning Dress Goods.

A large and varied assortment of

SILK AND LACE MANTLES, CHANTILLY LACE POINTS, BL'K AND WHITE BERAGE MANTLES, STELLA SHAWLS, &c.

A few of those splendid French EMBROIDERED AND LACE SETS, COLLARS AND SLEEVES.

Douglas & Sherwood's NEW STYLE CORSETTS, (with Bustle and Skirt-Supporter attached.)

A great variety of NEW STYLE HOOP SKIRTS, &c., &c.

In the above stock may be found a great many new and desirable styles, just out. The public generally are invited to call early and examine for themselves.

April 19, 1859 J. A. PEMBERTON. 7-

NEW SPRING GOODS. 1859.

James Kyle

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES,

BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

Cedar Falls Sheeting and Yarn at Factory Prices.

All of which will be offered

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

As low as the same quality can be had in this State.

March 1859. 94tf

Second Spring Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE received and are now opening their second supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising a splendid selection of the newest styles of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hoop Skirts, Ready-Made Clothing,

With a large variety of NOTIONS, to which the attention of Wholesale Buyers is invited.

☞ STRICT ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS. ☜

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 9, 1859. 41tf

More New Goods!

I AM just receiving my Spring Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them generally

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

FRUITS—Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, &c.
PICKLES, JELLIES AND PRESERVES—a great variety;
PERFUMERIES AND EXTRACTS of various kinds;
FANCY SOAPS AND POMADES;
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.;
WALKING CANES—of every kind;
BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE;
HOBBY HORSES, &c.;
NUTS; FINE AND COMMON CANDIES; SARDINES; FINE CIGARS; SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO; CRACKERS; FINE POCKET KNIVES;
A large assortment of PORT-MONAIES, some very nice; FANCY ENVELOPES, and FANCY GOODS, TOYS and YANKEE NOTIONS;
An assortment of INDIA RUBBER GOODS;
COMBS, WHIPS, FISHING TACKLE.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock. I have a great many handsome things that cannot fail to please.

JAS. R. LEE,
Hotel Building.

March 31, 1859 1-

SPRING STYLES!

The Fayal, Everett and Havelock Hats!

ALSO, a beautiful assortment of the LATEST STYLE SOFT HATS (high and low crown,) and all the styles of the most elegant Hats of the season, can now be seen at the Bazaar.

A. McRIMMON.

March 16 97-tf

W. TILLER,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER OF FANCY GOODS,

TOYS, BEADS, and CONFECTIONERS' ARTICLES, China Dolls, Rich Vases, Toilet Bottles, Inks with Figures, Jewel and Card Receivers, Etagere Articles, &c. Latest styles of goods constantly received and sold at the very lowest cash prices.

W. TILLER.

No. 24 South FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

July 18. 32-2mpd

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers would remind those indebted to them that this is the period of the year in which it is most convenient and desirable to have a general settlement. They are preparing to forward accounts by mail to those at a distance who owe for books, printing, &c. Those indebted for subscription to the Observer only, will be able to ascertain the amount due by reference to their last receipts.

Persons having accounts against the subscribers will please present them for payment.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1, 1859.

State Bonds for Sale.

STATE Coupon Bonds, (Coupons payable in New York, on the 1st April and 1st October,) in quantities to suit. Apply at the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank.

A. McLEAN.

June 1 19tf

Harper's Magazine for August. just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

School Notice.

MY School in the DONALDSON ACADEMY will be re-opened on Monday, October 3d.

Terms per Quarter of ten weeks:

English,	$ 7 50
Latin,	10 00
Latin and Greek,	12 50
Contingent,	25

A few pupils can be furnished with board in the family of the Principal, on Hay Mount.

JESSE R. McLEAN, A. M., Principal.

Aug 10 39-

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 14th Session of this Institution will open on the 12th of JULY 1859, under the charge of DAN'L. STEWART, Jr., A. B., as Principal.

Board can be had either at the Steward's Hall or in the neighborhood at $8 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

For further information apply to the undersigned at Laurinburgh, N. C.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, June 18. 25-tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA,

AT RICHMOND,

SESSION OF 1859--60.

THE next regular Course of Lectures will commence on the first Monday in October, and continue until the 1st of March.

Ch. Bell Gibson, M. D., Professor of Surgery, &c.
David H. Tucker, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Beverly R. Wellford, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
Levin S. Joynes, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine.
James H. Conway, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
James B. McCaw, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
Marion Howard, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Clinical instruction in the Infirmary attached to the College, which is also the Marine Hospital for the port of Richmond. A great variety of medical and surgical cases may be seen in its wards, and numerous surgical operations are performed before the class. The Richmond Almshouse is also open to students.

The facilities for Dissection are unusually great,—MATERIAL being abundant and cheap.

Through the liberality of Dr. Thomas D. Warren, of North Carolina, the Faculty are enabled to offer a PRIZE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best Essay presented by any member of the graduating class.

FEES:

To each Professor,	$15
Dissection,	10
Matriculation,	5
Graduation,	25

Good board may be obtained in the city at prices ranging from $3 50 to $5 per week.

For further information apply to
L. S. JOYNES, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 6, 1859. 29-a10d

Portable and Stationary Engines, Pumps, &c.

WE are prepared to receive orders for the great AMERICAN PUMP, worked without packing or suction, throwing from 10 to 60 gallons of water per minute; sizes from 1 to 4, price $18 to $70. Patented April 5, 1859. Also, Dodge's Gutta Percha ball valve, Suction and Force Pumps.

Contracts Taken for the Erection of Buildings, materials furnished, and jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch.

A 15 Horse Power Stationary, and an 8 Horse Portable Engine, for sale cheap by

WALTON & BARRY,
Machinists and Car Builders.

Fayetteville, Aug. 15, 1859 40-
Town papers copy.

Leather and India Rubber

BELTING, HOSE, &c.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they are prepared to furnish at short notice every description of Machine Belting and India Rubber Hose.

Having in our employ competent workmen, we are at all times prepared to put Steam Engines in order. All orders promptly attended to.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders and Machinists.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 28, 1859. 35-

Sugar Cane Mills.

THREE STYLES

Of First Premium 2 and 3 Roller Sugar Cane Mills, Manufactured by

N. BOYDEN & SON.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Aug. 9 39tN1

Turpentine Hackers, Scrapers, Pullers and Dippers,

ALL of the first quality, can be had at M. A. BAKER'S GUN SHOP, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 15, 1858. 80tf

Notice to Turpentine Distillers and others.

I AM fully prepared to make or repair TURPENTINE STILLS, or do any thing in the Copper or Sheet Iron work, at the shortest notice.

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1859. 82tf

Hardware, Cutlery, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24. 66tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL; White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS;
50 No. 10 Plows;
50 No. 11 "
25 No. 50 "
25 No. 60 "
Points, Bars and Mould Boards to suit.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

Butter, Cheese and Crackers.

10 FIRKINS Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes State Cheese;
10 Bbls. Soda and Butter Crackers.

Just received by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

52 Hhds. Good Bacon, SIDES

and SHOULDERS, just received and for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 2, 1859. 28tf

Gill Net and Seine Twine.

50 LBS. Gill Net Twine;
190 lbs. Seine "
Just received by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

Colton's Mountain Scenery.

A FURTHER supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 19.

Cotton Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale a Plantation in Marlboro' District, situated nine miles from Bennettsville, on the road, half from Pee Dee River, seven from Railroad, and five from the Mineral Springs. The Tract contains

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, with 150 under cultivation. The Buildings are all good, A NEW DWELLING HOUSE, with six rooms, one place in each room, passage through the house, two piazzas, one in front and one in the rear. My land will compare favorably with any in the District. Have sixty acres of Bog land cleared, that will make fifty bushels corn per acre. The place is cultivated this year by James Peterkin. He will show any one who wishes to look over the land. My only object for selling is I have moved West.

Terms easy. Address me at Bennettsville, S. C. until 1st September, after that time at Selma, Ala.

GEORGE PETERKIN
per

Aug. 4

SPRING GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

E. LILLY

—Is now receiving his stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
30 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods.

Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Barages and Berages, together with low-priced American Lawns, from 3 cts. a yard.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Trimmings, Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to a fine assortment of Barage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.

March 28, 1859 29tf

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents 36 Church St., New York.

June 11, 1859. 6m*pd

Council's Bluff, N. C., Aug. 12.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of Goods of Council & McKeithan, I will continue the mercantile business under my own name. Thankful for past favors I hope to merit continuance of the same.

R. H LYON.

Aug. 12, 1859. 42*2t

SKY-LIGHT PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

IN FAYETTEVILLE.

WHERE PHOTOGRAPHS, plain or colored; AMBROTYPES, CAMEOTYPES, MELANOTYPES and PATENT-LEATHER-TYPES; can be had in all sizes and styles, and in all kinds of weather, except of children, which are to be taken in clear weather only.

Likenesses set in Gold Lockets, Breast-Pins, Bracelets, &c.

Those who wish to patronize this beautiful art are requested to give me a call.

Instruction given in the art, and apparatus, stock and chemicals furnished at a small advance on New York prices.

Likenesses taken at short notice of sick or deceased persons, at their residences.

Old Daguerreotypes correctly copied.

C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographer.

☞ Gallery opposite C. T. Haigh & Sons' Store

April 29 10-*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale one of the best PLANTATIONS in the western part of Cumberland County that has ever been offered in many years, containing 852 Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling and all other out houses, with a Spring of excellent water. There is a Grist Mill and fine Saw Mill site, with the dam already built. The centre Plank Road runs close to it. The land is well timbered with pine and other growth; there is some excellent swamp land and some of it drained.

Any person wishing to farm, work at turpentine or make lumber, no better inducement has ever been offered in this section. Any person wishing to purchase such a desirable place would do well to call soon as I am anxious to sell.

Persons wanting further information may address me at Montrose P. O. Cumberland County N. C.

ROBERT GRAHAM

July 24, 1859. 31tf

VALUABLE TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity at Spring Term, 1859, upon the Petition of the heirs at law of Alexander Black, dec'd, I will sell at the Court House door, on Thursday the 8th day of September next, a TRACT OF LAND, 250 ACRES, situated on the South side of Big Rockfish, one mile below the Southern Plank Road, known as Black's Bridge.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell another TRACT OF LAND, containing about 200 ACRES, situated on Little Rockfish, near the Centre Plank Road and Gilbert Shaw's, known as the Cowpen, belonging to the heirs of the late Alexander McNeill.

Both the above Tracts are very valuable Turpentine land, the trees never having been boxed or the timber cut off.

Terms of sale—$50 cash; balance six months, with interest from the day of sale. Bond and security required from the purchaser.

For further information as to location, description, &c., apply to Hector McNeill, Sh'ff.

W. A. HUSKE, Clk. & Master

July 25, 1859. 30ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1859.

Freeman Broadwell, Jr., vs. Robeena Whitlaw.

Petition for Divorce.

WHEREAS publication having been heretofore made, notifying the defendant to appear and answer at this Term, and the said defendant failed to appear, It is ordered by the Court that alias publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer. This is therefore to notify the said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the premises, or the prayer of the Petitioner will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, Alexander